THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,482—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6020	MACEDONIA	12500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6020	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6020	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11500	....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
18th "	ARABIA	8000	MONGOLIA	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent,

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	3,713	.....	25th Nov. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Dec. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	5,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Rhinestone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED: A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2184	Fri.	3rd Nov.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	6th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	9th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday 8th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 4th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4148	...Cousin	...23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	...Rosati	...21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	..Bruno	...18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	...Eschenauer	...15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	...Costa	...14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	...Cousin	...11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	...Galonnet	... 9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	...Rosati	... 6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Polynesien	6363	...Bruno	...4th Nov. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	...Eschenauer	...2nd Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent

Albert Building Horoby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Nov. 1911.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.	
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th "	"
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd "	"
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th May	"
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June	"

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy", below the list of sailings.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Praesident	3310	Bremer	8th November.
b Kanzler	3000	Schutt	19th November.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents,

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 2,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama,
Canton.	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Li-oyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZAMBOANGA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent,

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

VASES.

BOWLS.

TRAYS.

CANDLESTICKS.

BERRY PLATES.

CUPS for ICES.

PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

In this remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period., backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, strangling, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Cornel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKE'S No. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.

OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager of this Railway, upto 12 midday, FRIDAY, 10th November, 1911, for the SUPPLY of one shipload (five-thousand to six-thousand tons), of the best BENGAL COAL, to be brought direct by Steamer and delivered not later than 10th January, 1912 into wagons at Bhavnagar Bandar.

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and free from dust, shale, stone, earth or other impurities. The name of the pit and seam from which the Coal is to be supplied should be stated and an authorised statement of the results of a recent analysis of the Coal should be submitted with the Tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 one from the Undersigned.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 24th Oct., 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
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From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

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TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor "Dattoobhai Mansions," Mayo Road, near Esplanade Roadstand, and next to Young Women Christian Association, very valuable and artistic design manogamised furniture; by John Robert and others, rich glassware by Treacher, best plated-ware, manogamised drawing room suite, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large telescopic screw dining table and chairs, dinner wagon large sideboard, round and square tables, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, Cashmere embroidered curtains, China silk purdah, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, Jaipore and Indian carpets, iron bedsteads, with wire and horse hair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests of drawers one large Austrian ice box with refrigerator, etc. etc. the property of Mr. S. Glazebrooke, Esqr., of Messrs. Glazebrooks and Co. and others.
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BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1911, will sell by Public Auction, at 2-3 p.m. (S. T.), at "Tejpal Hall," Dadulkar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teak-wood inlaid French-polished rich household furniture, large drawing-room suites, pier glasses, 2, 3, 5, 8 lights gas and electric chandeliers, very valuable rich ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, bronze figures, ornaments, valuable almyrahs, iron fire proof safes, very valuable large drawing-room carpets, garden plants, electric light installation and fittings, Dynamo 140 Volts by Thomas Parker, Oil Engine by Ruston Proctor, two valuable four cylinder 14-16 H. P. "Fiat" motor cars, one handsome strong E. B. rubber tyred bicycle wheels, victoria by "Morgan," two handsome E. B. rubber tyred glass fronted—broughams, one grey waler horse, one grey arab horse, grey pony, two bitches, two tangas, etc., etc., the property of G. G. Tejpal, Esqr.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 225,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).
CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made on ADDRESSES registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
16 CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET. "SOMMERSET COTTAGE," Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, for about one year from 15th November. Dining-Room, Drawing-room 4 Bedrooms with Dressing-room. Excellent Stabling and Servant's accommodation. Rent Rs. 300 For particulars apply to
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Ghogari Moholla, near Pydownie.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Khambata, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd day of November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Gorey, under the power of sale received to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th July, 1910 the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Pydhowni or Ghogari Mohalla, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the mortgagor, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 71, New Street Nos. 51-53, and Ward No. 6198, containing by admeasurement 60 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2,590, New No. 9607, Old Survey No. 1589, and New Survey No. 1054 and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage on the west by the said Ghoghari Mohalla road, on the north by the property of Mahomed Haji, and on the south by the property of Muryambai, widow of Haji Mahomed Moos.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Muljee and Khambata, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, easy chairs, jardineets, almyrahs, cup-boards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs, English-made double door safe, riding saddle, camera by Tre cher and Co., hand cameras, lenses photo accessories, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 handsome rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred shigram.
1 rubber tyred brougham.
The property of an English gentleman—
1 rubber tyred single-seated brougham, by Shanks & Co., London, in good order.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

On SUNDAY, the 12th inst. at 2-30 p.m (S.T. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, off Governor House Road, in the big bungalow in Morarji Mill Compound, nearly opposite Lady Sakebai Animal Hospital, the valuable and handsome latest design, teak-wood and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockeryware and plateware, set of dining table and chairs mirrored sideboard and dinner wagon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined embossed plush, Wilbridge's cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables, and teapoys, bookcases, ladies' and gents' writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, ice box, marble clock, blackwood carved furniture, medium chest, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, bronze figures, rubber tyred bicycle wheel victoria, rubber ty

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79		unchgd
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar silver in London ...	25 1-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	25 1-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	54 2-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-15 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48	01	
do. do. New York...	4-26 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quieter.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 32,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 11,20,000 " to Bombay
" 4,70,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 48,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16'03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" ..... " to Bombay.
" ..... " to Madras.

Total Rs. 1,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16'06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier, Good business done.
Futures	... steady.
East indian	... .
Manchester	Steady with little doing.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5-8—0-4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4-89 +04	4-89 +04	4-91 +05	4-93 +04	4-94 +03
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
4-96 +03	4-98 +03	5-00 +03	5-01 +03	

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-23, March 9-10, New Orleans Holiday.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	58,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	54,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	38,000
Exports to Continent ...	65,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9-40 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 9-20+05	Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of March. 9-08+07	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	9 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	Holiday.
Do. do March ...	
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.

Additional cotton quotations unchanged.

Good Tinnevelly 5 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	...2 6 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...35 3-8—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers &c.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 64 1-2lbs.	Nominal.—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...36 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	...36 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	...36 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Yellow Gomeral, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...49 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...71 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...60 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...15 3-4+3-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4-2 1-2—1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Value—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 67—1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16—1-16
Standard Copper G M B ...	£55 9-16+1-8

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Jardiff to Bombay Canal	...10-6—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Hartlepool."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	20 6+5 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Closing rather quieter.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Nothing doing entirely neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments	
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	17 1+1 1-4
Months of Shipments	...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quieter.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	22 3 3-4+1 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar Market remains very quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [2nd Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	40	47,921
B B and C I Railway ...	23	26,9:9

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai "	...180
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 1-8 for Cash and 94 15-16 for the Settlement, and has remained steady throughout the day. A small business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 2 0
Settlement	Rs. 94 15 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 25 1-16 for ready and 25 1-8 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 5. The local market opened rather steadier and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Re	24 0 0
Australian "	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	63 4 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	63 4 0
" 2nd " ...	"	63 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Prices in the Home markets were rather steadier, and the local market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 250, and fine Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 241. During the afternoon rates became steadier and exporters were buyers of Khamgaon-Akola and Bengal, but sellers were by no means plentiful. Closing rates at 6 p. m. are as under, Bengals being firm, with very few sellers.

Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	252 1-2 March
Fine M G Wardha Ringunghat	"	252 Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	250 "
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	"	245 "
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	242 "
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	240 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	233 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	252 Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	244 Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	"	240 Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	225-6 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	22,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4-89 unchgd	4-89 unchgd	4-91 unchgd	4 94 +01
Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July. July Aug.
4 95 +01	4-97 +01	4-99 +01	5-01 +01 5-02 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier and rates continue to give way.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 15 0 B.T.
April-May	...	" 10 6 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is easier.

We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ready ...	"	8 14 6 "
Brown Delhi A.M. ...	"	8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	56 8 0
Ready White Khandeish ...	"	51 8 0
" " Galburga ...	"	57 8 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	51 8 0
Black Kutni ...	"	48 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
Forward	...	" 11 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 36 0 0
Forward	...	" 7 6 6 B. T.

COTTONSEED—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs 26 0 0
Forward	...	" 3 12 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 5 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready	...	Rs. 5 1 6 B. T.
" Delhi A.M.	...	Rs. 5 6 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,770
Bank of Burma	128
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mills	92 1-2
David	422 1-2
Fazalbhai Mills	270
Jaumnoor	762 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,635
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Standard	1,180
Sun Mill	110

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	145 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2 X.D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,185
Central India Mining	30 1-4
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	497 1 2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	345 bales
Wheat	6,179 owts.
Linseed	454 "
Rapeseed	1,103 "
Gingellyseed	3,202 "
Poppyseed	121 "
Groundnuts...	507 "
Castorseed	3,205 "
Rice	9,221 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	3,174 "
Mowraseed	316 "
Gram	3,137 "
Joowar	Nil
Maize	298 "

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·1 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of July, 1911, was 219,700 acres or 4 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910, or 11 and 24 per cent., respectively less than the averages for five and ten years. There was a marked decrease in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem and a marked increase in Anantapur, Godavari and Coimbatore. The nett decrease is in continuation of a progressive decline. The crop was sown generally from May to July, the period in which it is usually sown, and it is generally fair; but rain is reported to be urgently required in places.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is about 32,000 acres or 8,000 acres more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1910.

MADRAS INDIGO.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910, the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 33·5 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The total area sown with indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of August, 1911, was 43,100 acres or 40 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910, or less than the averages of five and ten years by 24 and 51 per cent. respectively. The increase as compared with 1910 is marked in the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Guntur and Kurnool and it was apparently mainly due to early rains, but also to a rise in prices and to the crop being grown for manure. The crop was sown mostly in the months of July and August. The condition of the crop is generally fair, but rain is reported to be urgently required in parts of seven districts.

The total area under indigo reported from villages other than ryotwari amounts to about 2,100 acres or 1,100 acres more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

MADRAS COTTON.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1909-1910 the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 7·7 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of July, 1911, was 111,500 acres or 10 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910, or 13 and 9 per cent. respectively less than the averages of five and ten years. There was a marked decrease in the districts of Guntur, Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and a marked increase in Kurnool and Madura. The resultant decrease may be ascribed to want of timely and sufficient rainfall, though the increase in the last-named two districts is reported to be due to timely rains and to the introduction of American cotton. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in June or July, the months in which it is usually sown. The crop is generally fair, but rain is reported to be urgently required in places.

The total area under cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari was about 24,300 acres against 11,200 acres reported for the corresponding period of 1910.

No crop was sown in the Native States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai during the period under report.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpurkhas-Jhudho Feeder Railway for the week ending 14th October 1911 were Rs. 1,790 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 14th October 1911 Rs. 72,338.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Aug 1911 ... ...Rs. 69,474

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 22,905

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Aug. 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,31,446

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 35,808

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Aug. 1911 ... ...Rs. 25,097

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,663

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Aug. 1911 ... ...Rs. 48,889

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,691

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Aug. 1911 ... ...Rs. 8,234

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 291

Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Aug. 1911 ... ...Rs. 37,376

Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,395

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th Oct. 1911 ...Rs. 8,000

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 453

Total earnings from 1st July to 14th Oct. 1911 ... ...Rs.1,44,913

Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 12,026

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd November.

960. To-day Friday, the 3rd inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

961. Delhi—Contingent—All members proceeding with the Corps Contingent to Delhi will parade at Headquarters, Council Road, on Friday, the 3rd inst, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

962. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

963. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—(for all class firing members will take their Side arms to the Range).

Saturday, the 4th inst "G" Coy.
Sunday, the 5th inst "E" Coy.
Tuesday, the 7th inst "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 9th inst "F" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

964. Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy —

No 5237 Vol M Rodriques.

965. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 2nd November 1911 to 8th February 1912 to the undermentioned Volunteers of "D" Coy:—

No. 6476 Vol R Cunha.
No. 6171 Vol R M D'Vaz
No. 6768 Vol E T Mathews
No. 6758 Vol R H Taylor

966. Resignations.—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength of the Corps:—

No. 6997 Vol R Mathias
No. 5971 Vol T B D'Souza
No. 6999 Vol C W Gonsalves
No. 5124 Vol L Bartley

} "D" Coy.

967. Transfer.—No. 4901 Vol E A Smith, is transferred from "D" to the Reserve company from this date.

968. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "D" Coy with effect from this date:—

No. 6467 Corpl J Foregard to be Lance Sergeant and acting Color Sergeant until further orders.

969. Adjutant's Lecture—Lecture for all N C Officers at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

All Officers are invited to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Portuguese Government have just concluded a series of successful trials with a new automatic Vickers gun, which fires 1,000 rounds in two-and-a half minutes with the greatest precision. The Government have decided to adopt this gun for both Army and Navy in preference to the German and Austrian weapons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WEBBER—HUGHES-HALLETT—October 26, at St Martin's Church, Jhansi, Captain M R H Webber, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to Wyndham, daughter of the late Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATH.

McMULLEN—October 28, at Nathnagar, P F McMullen, Inspector, Bengal Police, aged 37 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30, p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "The Eruption of Mount Etna". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Get information before you invest, not after."—WALL STREET MAXIM.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY BENE-ISRAELS.—Representatives of the leading Clubs and Associations of the Bombay Bene-Israels met in the Library Hall of the Bombay Jewish Association on Wednesday, the 1st instant, when Mr. Isaac Abraham presided. It was unanimously resolved that the day of the Imperial Delhi Durbar should be celebrated by holding a general social gathering of the community.

A FATAL FALL.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. E T. Lambert, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of suratoolla Imtoolla, a Kalasee working on board the s.s. "Quilca." The deceased, while closing a hatch, on Wednesday night overbalanced himself and fell into the hold from a height of about thirty-eight feet. He expired immediately, his skull being fractured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March.....The Spirit of Pageantry...Fletcher
Valse .....The Barcarolle.....Fetras
Selection ...Carmen .....Bizet
a Cornet Solo .....The Rosary .....Nevin
b Two Step..The Cockney Band .....Valentin
Ballet Music..Rosamunde .....Schubert
Selection.... ..The Girl of Gotteaberg ...Caryll
Grande Overture .....Solennelle 1812 .....Tschaikowsky

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March.....The New Colonial .....B. B. Hall
Ein Idyll .....Waldesflustern.....Csibulan
Valse .....The Count of Luxembourg .....Lehar,
Selection .....Peggy .....Stuart
Dance.....In the Shadows .....Finck
Valse .....Love and Life in Vienna.....Komzak
Pfeif Lied.....Come my love and dance with me .....Strauss

B. B. & C. I. LOCOMOTIVE STAFF.

No Strike Probable.

YESTERDAY afternoon delegates appointed by the locomotive staff of the B. B. and C. I Railway had a long conference at the Company's offices in Bombay with the Agent, Major Shelley R. E., and other principal officers, in regard to this grievances. There was a very long sitting lastin from 11-30 in the morning until late in the evening, as the result of which there appears very little probability that the men will strike. The men made a full statement and explanation of their complaints, and in reply the Agent promised to amend their leave rules and to increase the initial pay of drivers and firemen. As to other matters which were brought up, such as passes, he said these would be fully investigated by the Locomotive Superintendent, and if it were found that further concessions were warranted these would be given. The men appeared to be well satisfied and expressed surprise that it should ever have been reported that they intended to strike

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The benefit performances, which was announced to take place in aid of Indian famine relief at Harmston's Circus, Chaupati, last night, has been postponed until next week owing to the inability of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey to be present. The third change of programme continues to draw large houses, the bucking elephant competition forming an interesting and humorous feature of the programme.

SKATING RINK.

The Skating Rink, on the Frere Road, has been re-opened since Wednesday evening and will continue its sessions as usual during the cold weather. The floor works smooth and shining, the whole house having been re-painted and decorated. A large crowd attended last night also. The management has announced that there will be a band in attendance on Thursdays and Saturdays. The practice sessions to be held every morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Ubhda, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	0	0	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion....	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	10
Total.....	1	1	82
Same date last year	1	0	79

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The rainfall has increased in the South of the Peninsula, but, elsewhere, the weather has been dry. The principal amounts are:—Madras, one and a half inches; Nellore, one; Cuddapah, Mangalore, Calicut and Kodaikanal, half an inch. The forecast shows a continuance of rainfall in the extreme South.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2nd NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Gingelly requires fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making slow progress. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Unusually cool. Dewfall insufficient.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings partly cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, showing bolls and want fine weather. Cotton in the low ground doing well but poor on high land. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable and estimate four annas. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops the prospects of which are generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat being sown.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants want more rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Rawalpindi and Delhi while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature during day continues in defect; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana and in excess in upper Sind; night temperature is above the average at Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·45" of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average in the area of rainfall and either equal to or below it in other districts. Day temperature is in excess at most places; night temperature is considerably higher than usual over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is fairly normal. Temperature, both maximum and minimum, is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in the south Konkan. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Day temperature is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue clear in the north but cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is slightly above the average at most places.

General Remarks.—Weak general rain has fallen in the southern half of the Peninsula and also in Ceylon, the important falls being 1·51" at Madras and 1·68" at Colombo. A few light showers have also been received in south Central India. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded to the south of latitude 20°.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts. A few light showers may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in south Central India West.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 2nd November, was 30·018 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd November.

261. Parades—Saturday, 4th November, 1911:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Instructions in D R F and M and E Dials at Mahalaxmi Battery.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40, and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Members not in possession of Uniform may ware Plain Clothes.

262. Musketry—Sunday 5th November—Spoon competitions at Ghat Kopar on the G I P Ry Vol Rifle range. Distance 300 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

263. Annual Report—Copies of the Annual Report for 1910-11 can be obtained at Head quarters.

264. Duties—Orderly Sergt for the week ending Sunday 5th instant:—

No 1 Company Sergeant T W Venn.
No 2 Company Sergeant H B Graveston.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz is not available for Class Firing this week end, but will re-commence on Saturday afternoon the 11th instant and continue throughout the ensuing season.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

3. Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next the 7th instant Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m. Dress, Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

4. It is notified for information that the Standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 11th instant. Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends are requested to notify the Sergt-Major Head-Quarters, Council Road.

5. Orderly H. C. Officer for the week commencing from Monday the 6th instant, Sergeant R. A. Spence.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffries charged Damodar Deoji with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondy defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the complainant, Ranchhordass Lakhmidass, was a trustee jointly with Kalianji Keshowji and Nanji Cursondas of the Bhanji Gopalji Charity Fund. Kalianji died and Nanji became an insolvent and two others, who were known to the accused, were appointed in their stead. Rs. 4,000 of the trust fund in Port Trust bonds, were deposited with a firm of solicitors to enable the complainant to get a new trust deed prepared. The accused, it was alleged, attempted to withdraw the Rs. 4,000 from the solicitors' firm on false pretences when he was arrested.

Further hearing has been adjourned.

THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector De Burgh charged Murkhan Rahimkhan and another with the theft of three sovereigns and fifty-one half sovereigns, the property of one Raza Kamal, a pilgrim.

The complainant came to Bombay about ten days ago to proceed to Mecca and put up in a "Musaffarkhana." He missed the sovereigns, which were tied up in a handkerchief, at Pydhownie on Monday last. The police were informed, the accused was arrested and the property recovered. Both pleaded guilty to

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,985 tons, Captain R. N. Gordon, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. and H. S. N. Co's. steamer Fakhri, 2,555 tons, Captain H. E. Kass, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with 1000 pilgrims.

The steamer Springburn, 3,172 tons, Captain J. Williams, sailed on Thursday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer C. Ferd Laeisz, 3,158 tons, Captain H. Reimer, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Angus 2,320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Newcastle (on Tyne) September 30 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Epsom 2,970 tons, Captain R. C. Craggs, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Newcastle, (N. S. W.) October 2 with a cargo of coal and shale.

The French mail steamer Polynesien 3,543 tons, Captain Brimot, arrived here on Thursday from Marseilles October 18 with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nairung 2,862 tons, Captain G. Park, arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta October 6 via Coast Ports with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

The steamer Belle of France 2,469 tons, Captain J. P. Cargill, arrived here on Thursday from Calcutta October 22, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain C. S. Emmett, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast Ports, and Rangoon with a general cargo and the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... ..Luck.....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston.....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy
Fisgy .....Finch.....Hired Transport

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Benares	4465	Elliott	L'pool via Karachi	3-11	K Nixon & Co
B Basmno	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	4-11	J Finlay & Co
C & E Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	4-11	Turner Morrison & Co
D & E Pentakota	2209	Cole	Zanzibar	4-11	M M & Co
F Amy's	4359	Cochman	Shanghai	8-11	P & O S N Co
G Sha Ameer	1941	Cusock	Jeddah	4-11	Bo & H S N Co
H Dalton Hall	2264	Gorst	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
K Lismore	2277	Morrison	N F		K Nixon & Co
L Sofala	2436	Bowman	Jedah	5-11	M M & Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	29-10	B & H S N Co
N Brilliant Bque	2019	Grant	Philadelphia		Standard Oil Co
O Galles	555	Wrutt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
P C Ferd Laeisz	3158	Reinner	3 11		W & A G & Co
Q Homayun	2155	Moloney	Jeddah	3-11	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Orissa	3525	Lyne	Calcutta	3-11 M M & Co
2	Castalia	4081	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11 W & A G & Co
6	City of Vienna	2985	Gordon	Karachi	3-11 K N & Co
7	Bregenz	2336	Petris	Trieste	16-11 A L S N Co
9	Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Karachi	W & A G & Co
10&11	Chupra	3364	Henderson	Antwerp	4-11 M M & Co
12&13	Delhi	4783	Bradshaw	London	4-11 P & O S N Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Hori	3-11	N Y Kaisha
16	Caledonia	1717	Shaw	Dunkirk	4-11 W & A G & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed...Repairing...Bo S N Co
Mohanadi .....518 Ahmed...N F...N F...S N Co Ld
Ponani.....652 H Fakir...Bunagar.....4-11... B S & Co

M W D D

Lizdula .....2183 Logan...Gulf.....1-11...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
1	Angus	Dakers	New Castle (on Tyne) Sept 30
	Epsom	Craggs	New Castle (N S W) Oct 2
	Saifi	Morin	Jeddah Oct 21
2	Polynesien	Brimot	M'seilles Oct 18
	Nairung	ark	Calcutta Oct 6
	Belle of France	Cargill	Do. 22

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
2	Clan Cameron	Taylor	Antwerp, &c
	Qailos	Dale	Calcutta
	Kola	Olson	Busreh, &c
	Fakhri	Kass	Jeddah
	Springburn	Williams	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Waroonga, Emmett for Rangoon.
" City of Vienna, Gordon for Liverpool.
" C Ferd, Reimer for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday —

Steamer Nairung, for Calcutta.
" Moltkefels for Hamburg.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di-Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 2

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—8 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co., 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 18 bales wool, W. A Graham and Co.; 10 bales wool, The Bombay Company.
Caledonia s—1,170 cwts myrabollams, E. Omersey.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—3,100 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 97 cwt. Rosa oil, M. A. Patheria.

FOR HULL.

Basmno s—1,167 cwts cottonseed, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 1,384 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1,330 cwts cottonseed, J. Samirmall.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—5,480 cwts. mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 6,000 cwts. teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. mowraseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 110 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—105 cwts fenneiseed, Bauer and Krause.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 500 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—1 bale carpets Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Daltonhall s—687 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 250 cwts capsicum, Nusserwanjee Bros; 1 pot rose oil, Volkart Bros.
Delhi s—2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—101 cwts cashewnuts, John Fachiri; 28 bags medicines, 650 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Amaye s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Amaye s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 125 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 104 chest opium, C Bomanjee.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—307 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Coy.

The Bombay Gazette

Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY.
By
JOCUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOME.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL.
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH.
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND Prices.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe-Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coonla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS,
THE
Lipp "MINIMGRAND"

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 3rd Nov., 1911.

INDIAN WEATHER-LORE.

In a country like India, where seasonable and abundant rain is so essential to the prosperity, indeed to the very existence of the people, the latter from the most remote times, have possessed a weather-lore of their own, which is nothing short of amazing by reason of its elaborateness, its quaintness, its mysticism and its comprehensive and abstruse character. Rain, according to an ancient Hindu writer, is worthy to be called ambrosia, and in the same work we are told that if no drop falls from the clouds, not even the green blade of grass will be seen, and even the wealth of the wide sea will be diminished if the cloud that has drawn up gives not back again. In Indian weather-lore, clouds which appear in certain seasons are pregnant clouds which will yield rain later at particular times and places. The days on which clouds are to be deemed pregnant commence from the day when the moon reaches the asterism of Poorvashandham or the first quarter of Ootharashandham on any of the lunar days from the first of the bright half of the lunar month of Margashiram. If pregnant clouds appear when the moon is in a certain asterism, the delivery of rain will occur 195 days after. Clouds conceiving originally during the bright half will be delivered eventually during the dark half of a lunar month, while clouds that conceive during the dark half will be delivered during the bright half. Further clouds which conceive by day deliver by night and *vice versa*. Clouds conceiving in the morning twilight deliver in the evening twilight, and *vice versa*. These calculations proceed very much further: for instance, it is laid down that clouds which conceive in the east will deliver in the west, while those which conceive in the west will deliver in the opposite cardinal direction. The rules extend also to the winds. Thus, we are told that, if gentle and agreeable winds blow from the north, north-east and east, if the sky should be clear, if the sun and moon should appear surrounded by bright, white, thick haloes; if the clouds should appear huge, bright, dense, or shaped like a needle or a sword and red: if the sky should appear dark as the crow's egg; if the moon and stars should appear white: if the twilight should be marked by the rainbow, by the low rumbling roar of thunder, by lightning, by the mock-sun; if it be of agreeable appearance; if groups of birds and animals should sound sweet music from the north, north-east and east; if the planets should appear of large bright disc: if their course should lie to the north of the constellations: if they should be free from abnormal affections: if the trees should grow well and be free from disease; if men and cattle should be happy—these are all indications of a healthy pregnancy, and in such cases, the clouds will yield rain in abundance.

The ancient weather scientists also elaborately mention the various indications of a healthy pregnancy of rain clouds in the several seasons of the year, and we are told that should the symptoms of a healthy pregnancy assigned for the various seasons fail, the pregnancy will miscarry and the clouds will yield little or no rain. Besides, if there should be a fall of heavy rain at the time of conception, the pregnancy will miscarry and there will be no rain. The signs of a healthy pregnancy are winds, rain, lightning, the roar of thunder, and the appearance of clouds at the time of conception. Certain days again are considered rain-support days. Far-fetched, startling, and, as it would seem to us materialistic moderns, absurd are some of the phenomena which, according to the Hindu ancients, determine the fall or holding off of the rains. If on certain days there should fall a shower of rain attended by a dust-storm, or if children should in play blow through their mouths, or birds sing or play in the dust or in water, if the haloes round the sun and moon should appear bright and not much disfigured, there will be rain and all crops will thrive. The Hindu astronomer is enjoined to study these and all the rest of phenomena influencing and bearing upon the production of rain night and day, and he is assured that, should he study the bewildering variety of indications earnestly and thoroughly, it will be his good fortune and privilege to prognosticate with unfailing exactitude. Presumably, there are, even in these degenerate days, men whole-heartedly devoted to this fascinating complex and certainly utilitarian science, for only the other day we were told of a South Indian Raja, a reputed Sanskrit scholar and astrologer, who had predicted that there would be seven floods during the past monsoon and who has had the satisfaction, melancholy no doubt, of knowing that five of these floods have already occurred in the South-west of India with very disastrous results.

The ancient Hindus not only had their complex and abstruse methods of predicting rain and drought in varying degrees and seasons, but went further and laid themselves out, by means of "mantrams," "pujahs" and other religious rites and ceremonies, to propitiate the rain gods and bring down showers in times of drought and famine. More than this, they also recognised the evil consequences calculated to follow upon excessive or unseasonable rain, and to provide against such calamities, they elaborated particular rites and ceremonies which are still performed in many parts of India, during periods of abnormal rainfall, such as are calculated to rot the growing crops and blight the hopes of the cultivators. The picturesque ceremony witnessed in July in Bombay, attracted attention all over India, from which we may infer that it is not generally known that this ancient ritual is one which is by no means uncommonly carried out in this country, where, almost every year, some tract or other falls under the displeasure of the rain god and is made to feel this displeasure in the form of a visitation of drought. Indeed, the *Vamna-Japam* ceremony is one of the most popular of the numerous rites prescribed for the production of rain through the intercession of the gods. Standing neck-deep in the water of a stream or lake, a number of learned Brahmins chant those particular hymns in the Rig Veda that are addressed to Vamna, and are especially prescribed for such occasions, beseeching him not to withhold his favour any longer. In the different Provinces of India, we meet with different ceremonies for the production or the cessation of rain, and over and above religious rites, there are numerous superstitious observances, which are looked upon by the peasantry as unfailing means of bringing about the objects in view.

"HULLOA, INDIA!" Long distance telephony is a subject, in which India has a very decided interest. When we consider to what an extent we are dependent on the cable in our relations with the outer world, it is easy to imagine what a tremendous force, politically, commercially and socially, would be the long distance phone. In the present century, such progress has been made in telephony at great distances that the prospects of covering the globe with a network of telephone systems, is no longer a visionary picture, but one of the latest schemes of the practical scientist, A little while ago, we referred to wireless telephony through the sea, and the hopes, which the inventor of that system entertained of successfully transmitting messages between widely separated stations. That, however, is not the system to which we are alluding now. The distances, which it is hoped to achieve with that instrument are but child's play to those which must be traversed by the telephone, which will circle the globe, and when that ideal is realised, as some day it probably will, it will be by means of the familiar telephone instrument with its overland and submarine cables. So far the biggest distance achieved appears to be from London to Rome, which, although only part, is at any rate a very large part of the distance dividing London and Bombay. The results, it is true, are reported to have been in many respects discouraging, but they were not entirely without success and have encouraged the General Post Office, who are responsible for the experiments to continue. France and Belgium are the objective of present efforts and satisfactory telephonic communication has been found practicable between London and Marseilles. It will next be endeavoured to get communication with Berlin and other large continental cities even so far away as Constantinople, and if this can be satisfactorily obtained, it is believed that round the world telephony will be within measurable distance of achievement. One of the chief difficulties experts have had to contend with was to get satisfactory results from the submarine cable. For instance, when a person speaks into the cross-Channel telephone, the submarine wires are charged with a certain number of vocal, or rather electrical, impulses, and until these ooze out at the other end of the cable (to speak popularly) it is impossible to continue the message satisfactorily. When one begins to speak his message, the electrical "fluid" soaks into the cable and in a brief space of time "dribbles out" at the other end. But there are disturbing influences at work. There is within the cable itself, a process of retardation, on the one hand, and an impulse forward on the other, both of which constantly tend to disturb the evenness of the flow of the message vibrations. The inventor has, therefore, been endeavouring to bring about a perfect balance between these retarding and impelling influences. This desideratum has, at last, been attained by supplementing the new cables with "induction coils," which are incorporated with the cable during the process of manufacture. By this means the message is able to pass evenly and continuously through the cable, and the only problem now left to deal with is the effect of the "resistance" of the cable itself. This it is eventually hoped to overcome by means of relay batteries, but telephonic currents are so feeble that it is very difficult to obtain an instrument sufficiently sensitive to respond to their vibrations at the far end of the cable. However, the experiments which have been made yield distinct hopes and the Bombay "bara sahib" need not despair of one day before he dies speaking from his own office chair to the head of the firm in London, also comfortably ensconced in his.

A PARADISE FOR POLICEMEN. They seem to be a simple folk in Pudukottai, and while the freebooter apparently thrives, their policemen grow sleek in the enjoyment of an easy life, and their wits grow rusty for lack of exercise. The State of Pudukottai ruefully admits that its police are not a success. It confesses that their achievements in the detection of crime are seldom and are small, but it hastens to add in an apologetic manner, that it is scarcely the fault of the police; the police have never had a chance; they cannot detect crime because they have never had any practice. When a man in Puddukottai finds that a bullock or a cow has mysteriously gone from its ordinary habitat, he shouts neither "murder" nor "police." He patiently sits till the man, who took it comes and asks how much he will give for its return. He then pays some exorbitant sum, the bullock or cow reappears, and neither the policeman nor anybody else hears any more about it. So long as this foolish custom prevails the people can scarcely expect to have good police, nor for very long to keep their cattle. It is only as a last resort that they will call in the policeman and then as the administrator truthfully remarks "the scent is cold, and the possibility of detection has become proportionately faint." However there is a little hope even for these police, for they woke up a bit last year, and exercised "greater vigilance." In other respects, Pudukottai, according to its administration report, is a fairly comfortable and happy state. The season last year, 1910-11, was a little disappointing, but at the same time there was consolation in the fact that it was better than the year before. The price of food grains showed a tendency to fall and the average was below that of the preceding five years. One paragraph indicates a lively appreciation of the advantages of improved education. This was a stricter insistence during the year on the qualification of teachers with the result that a number of state aided schools refused their grants. This temdorary economy will shortly, it may be hoped, be converted into added efficiency.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m., on Wednesday

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mongolia" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 4-30 p.m., on Thursday.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

Mr. W. S. M. C. Leavy, Postmaster, Rangoon, died at the General Hospital there yesterday.

It is understood that the Lower Hoogly Mill has been purchased by Messrs. Bird and Co. on behalf of the Union Jute Mills Company for about 22 lakhs, and will be started as soon as the machinery is thoroughly overhauled and put in working order.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has prohibited the performance of a Bengali play entitled *Sansar*. The production of the play is prohibited in all places of public amusement and under any title, the reason being that it is of a scandalous and defamatory nature.

DURING the week ended Oct. 31st, 80 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouse for shipment to China. During the same period 163½ chests were imported from Indore, and 50 from Ahmedabad.

ON account of the Coronation Durbar, the Civil and Military Examination Committee will not hold any language examination in December. After holding the November examinations the Committee will meet on Monday, 8th January, 1912, as the 1st Monday in January is a gazetted holiday.

SPEAKING at the Prize distribution of the Srinagar State college and school the Maharaja of Kashmir said that he was proposing to secure the services of Mr. Robson, who is going to retire from the Government College, Lahore, as principal of the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. Female education, said His Highness, was dear to his heart, but it should be imparted with due regard to the social custom and the preservation of the purdah.

SOME exquisite lace is now being made at the Lace School attached to the Scottish Mission at Kalimpong for presentation to Her Majesty Queen Mary when she arrives in India. Mr. Graham has brought the school to a high state of perfection and the Nepalese and Bhutanese women have proved most apt pupils.

THE "Government Gazette" announces:—As it has been represented that the dry grass, litter and refuse from the stand at the Apollo Bunder are blown about, seriously hampering the work now in progress in connection with the arrangements for the reception of Their Majesties, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the above stand be closed until after the departure of Their Majesties, and that a temporary stand be established in lieu of it in Battery Street.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1912, make not less than five appointments of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified. In making these appointments, he will act with the advice of a selection committee. Copies of the regulations as to the appointment of these probationers may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to Government Revenue Department, Bombay.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

II.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST

BY

SIR W. LEE-WARNER, G. C. S. I.

Much light is thrown upon Indian history by examining the rise and fall of her capital cities. Their establishment and position reflect the spirit of the administrations which selected their sites, while the circumstances and completeness of their destruction in many cases bear testimony to the fanatical forces of the country, or to the senseless caprice of an autocrat who ignored the fact that great cities are not made but grow. One further thought will occur to the mind of the observer, when he notes that at no time in her history has the claim of a city to be the metropolis of India gone without challenge. And thus the saying is confirmed that there was no India yesterday and there is none even to-day.

THE CHOICE OF A CAPITAL.

The Aryan and Buddhist governments were essentially theocratic. The chosen seats of their temporal power were consequently places of great sanctity. In Alexander's time, Taxila (the hewn rock), already famed for two centuries as a seat of Aryan learning, was described as the "greatest city in the East." There Porus reigned, and from that centre in later years Asoka, the Mauryan emperor at first, ruled the Punjab. To-day this ill-placed city, lying near the frontier in Rawalpindi, where the Aryan power was rocked in its hallowed cradle, and whence it could never aspire to hold even Northern India in subjection, is a petty village named Shahderi or "the King's mound." When Asoka, the greatest of Indian monarchs, succeeded in 272 B.C. to the throne of Magadha, which had been established by Chandragupta, he reigned at Pataliputra in Bihar, a place sanctified as being the scene of Gotama's activities and the birthplace of Buddhism. To-day the name of Bihar—signifying Vikara or monastery—is almost the only relic of the Magadha capital. The Mahomedans and Mughal Emperors, who next bore rule in India, thought first of strategy, and so placed the capital of their military power at Delhi, within reach of the passes leading from Persia and Afgahnistan into Hindustan, with the double purpose of drawing from these countries recruits for their armies, and of repelling invasion. In the end both the kings of Delhi and the Mughal Emperors found Delhi unsuitable for their purpose. Muhammad Tughlag, to free himself from Mongol invaders and their persistent demands, tried in the middle of the XIVth century to remove his capital to the Deccan at Daulatabad. Babar and his successors for a while made Delhi safe by holding Kandahar and Kabul, which they regarded as the gates of India. But Kandahar slipped out of Shahjahan's hands, and in 1704, Aurangzeb wrote bitterly to his son Bahadur Shah, then Viceroy of Kabul—"this mortal creature has a wish still unfulfilled. When you were here, I insisted on your taking Kandahar, but you have not reconquered it." Next Kabul was wrested from the emperors in 1738, by Nadir Shah, and since at the same time the Mughal empire was exhausting its military strength in wars in the Deccan, the fall of Delhi was merely a matter of a few years. The fact, however, remains that Delhi was chosen as the capital for sound military reasons. We need not then be surprised that when Imperial power passed to the company of "adventurers," whose home was on the sea, entirely new sites were occupied for the seats of their dominion. The seaports, Bombay and Madras, and the river port Calcutta, express the spirit of British rule. They are the modern gates of British India, and it must be added that no single one of them can claim to be the metropolis of India.

DELHI'S CLAIMS PRE-EMINENT.

And thus we arrive at the conclusion that the India of to-day, if India exists, has no recognised capital. And as we look back into the past, we are obliged to admit that even in their days of glory neither sacred Taxila, nor Patna, nor even Delhi were accepted by all India as their capitals. Not without reason did Vijayanagar take its title of "city of victory," and gain a world-wide reputation in the reign of our Henry VIII. Yet to-day the traveller who wanders over nine square miles of Hampi ruins in the boulder strewn plains of Bellary knows nothing of this vanished empire. Hard by the splendid palaces, domed tombs, and rich mosques of another "town of victory," Bijapur compel the admission that such a city in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries must have refused to admit the supremacy of Delhi. In short, India is full of capital cities, some deserted as soon as they were built, as Fatehpur Sikri 1569—1584, others laid in ruins, but proving in the days of their visitation the glory of empire which they once enjoyed.

From these general reflections on Indian capitals one must pass to the immediate question that is being asked—why should Delhi be selected as the honoured city in India, where the King Emperor, George V., will announce to the ruling princes and his subjects in India, the fact of his Coronation at Westminster? Delhi is not even the capital city of its own Province, the Punjab: that is Lahore. Nor with its 232,859 inhabitants is it as populous as Lucknow, which in turn is not the capital city of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to which Delhi once belonged. If even British India admits no claim on the part of Calcutta, with 1,216,514 souls to pose as the metropolis of India, why should not Bombay with its 973,000 souls so conveniently suited to be the gate of India, claim the honour? The admission must be made that not one of our modern British cities with their Gothic architecture and their thriving industries would appeal to the imaginations of the motley populations of India as Delhi appeals. In none of them have the mighty deeds of British succour and British valour been done which have been done in Delhi. Apart from this, geography confers upon Delhi advantages shared by no other city.

THE PRIDE OF THE EAST.

The city, capital of a divison, in which lies one of the headquarters of the British Government, Simla, is about [illegible] distant from India's three great ports, Calcutta, is distant 956 miles, Karachi 907, and Bombay 982 miles. The requirements of a vast assemblage of representatives of the whole empire can be met on the banks of the river Jumna; where a reservoir holding 1,200,000 gallons is required, where suppliers can be gathered from all sides, by several railways, where the climate is healthy and space available for a great military display. Neighbouring countries in Central Asia have always kept touch with a city, whose buildings are still the pride and glory of the East. Not without design did the Rajput chief, who founded the city in the XIth century, and built the red fort, where the Kutb Minar stands, remove to it the iron pillar of the Mauryan King Chandragupta, thus linking it with the memories of the past. The Mahomedans, who after the defeat of Prithwi Raj, 1192, made it the capital of the Slave Dynasty, commenced the work of adornment which the Mughals completed. And in stately architecture, Delhi outstrips all other cities of India.

A CITY OF SUFFERING.

Few cities have suffered as she and her children have done. The miles of ruins that cover the plains tell their own tale, while there is not a street, nor a plot of ground in the city of to-day, upon which human blood has not been poured in the dark ages preceding the arrival of Lord Lake. From a repetition of ruthless invasions, civil war, and massacre, her inhabitants were delivered by Lake on September 15, 1803, and by the restoration of British peace in 1857; and no happier ground could be chosen for a fresh assurance of British protection than the scene of Tamerlane's atrocities. From her past history, three years may be selected as illustrating the sufferings of Delhi, 1339, 1398 and 1739. In the first of these years Mohammad Tughlag, famed for his learning, piety, and bravery, recognised that the kingdom which his father had won for the house of Khilji could not be maintained at Delhi against the constant stream of Mongol invaders. He ordained an exodus of its inhabitants, driving them by armed force out of their homes in order to take up safer ground in the Deccan at Daulatabad. Thrice he attempted to enforce his orders at a terrible loss of life and wholesale ruin. He failed, and some historians have attributed his action to cruel caprice. The fact, however, remains that in December, 1398, the hordes of Timuz entered the unfortunate city, and butchered its inhabitants for five days, spoiling their goods, and carrying large numbers into slavery. Better things might have been expected of the Mughal Emperors, but again in 1739, Delhi was to learn that her Indian rulers, who had adorned her places with goodly buildings, could not protect her people. On this occasion the Persian Nadir Shah gave the city over to the sword for 58 days, carrying off booty valued at nine millions of pounds. In the next quarter of a century it was devastated by civil war, sacked by Ahmed Shah Durani, and spoiled by the Marathas from whose grip Lord Lake delivered its blind Emperor and its distressed inhabitants.

BRITISH GIFT OF PEACE.

Then under British protection the city had rest. Through more than seven centuries the spell of her name, the fame of her terrible sufferings, and the magnificence of her buildings had attracted fresh immigrants to supply her losses After 1803, her defences were strengthened by British engineers, and the wall which surrounded the city for 5 1-2 miles on three sides away from the river was provided with flanking defences and heavy artillery. A large magazine inside the walls was filled with munitions of war, and while Bahadur Shah as titular sovereign reigned in the Palace, a British force of native troops was stationed in cantonment beyond the ridge outside the walls. Then occurred the outbreak at Meerut, and on May 11, 1857, the mutineers from the station reached Delhi. British civilians and soldiers were cut down, the magazine was attacked and blown up, and Delhi became the centre of revolt to which all eyes in India were turned. A small British force occupied the ridge on June 8, and clung to it with desperate valour against repeated assaults from some 40,000 trained Sepoys, until at last the arrival of siege guns enabled General Wilson to storm the walls on September 14, and occupy the Palace on the 20th following. Cholera and sunstroke carried off many, and the British force including the faithful sepoys at its maximum strength reached only 9,800 men, of whom 3,317 were British. The number of killed, wounded, and victims of disease on the British side was 3,835, and our losses at Delhi exceeded the total of casualties in operations at Lucknow, Cawnpore, after the massacre, and in Central India. The splendid valour and endurance of the Delhi field force were the decisive factors in the suppression of the Mutiny: and although the inhabitants fled expecting the reprisals to which their sad history had inured them they soon returned resuming their occupations and possessions. Indeed the treatment of the rebellious city impressed its people as much as the achievement of victory against tremendous odds.

A MEET SITE FOR THE DURBAR.

And thus Delhi, although not even the capital of a province, draws popular imagination in India and our national pride to its thrilling history and its splendid architecture. In no city have greater deeds been done, from none has the cry of shed blood asking for peace and good government been more urgent. Her defenders in the past have failed to protect her and the populations of India that lie behind her from the scourge of invasion. It is meet that from her walls should go forth to Asia the solemn assurances of the goodwill and protection of the King of the United Kingdom. On the 1st of January, 1903, when Lord Curzon read at Delhi, the gracious message of King Edward VII., he thus summed up the ideas and aims of British rule—"to have won such a Dominion is a great achievement. To hold it by fair and righteous dealing is a greater. To weld it by prudent statesmanship into a single and compact whole will be the greatest of all." May we hope that Delhi, the city of great deeds, and of great proclamations may in the years to come enjoy the fulfilment of these solemn assurances!

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THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending December 29th, was 558, giving a death-rate of 29·67, per annum per thousand as against 31·10, the corresponding period of last year, and 32·38, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 86 died from fevers; 4, plague; 5, cholera; 1, leprosy; 38, phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 149, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 38, still-born; 90, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 20; Lingast, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu low caste, 47; Musalman, 150; Parsi, 16; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 26; European, 4; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 445 as against 457, for the corresponding period of last year, and 431, the average over the past five years.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

SUFFERINGS OF BRITISH REFUGEES.

Italian Aeroplane Shells the Enemy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Nov. 1.

An aviator to-day succeeded in dropping four bombs into the enemy's encampment at Tripoli.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Harcourt, at question time in the House of Commons to-day, expressed regret at the sufferings of British and Maltese refugees from Tripoli, and said he was glad to learn that the friendless were being assisted by the Government of Malta.

It had been suggested, added Mr. Harcourt, that Britain should send a ship to protect British subjects, but this he did not think advisable.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 2.

The Turks, on Oct. 31st. and Nov. 1st, fired a few shells into the town, but did no damage.

One shell exploded in the Italian tranches, and seven soldiers were wounded.

ROME, Nov. 2.

Admiral Aubry considers that the fleet is sufficient to occupy several islands of the Turkish Archipelago, to blockade the Dardanelles, and to make a naval demonstration off Salonika or Smyrna.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Italian Premier has issued an emphatic denial to the reported wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of Arabs. He says that the oasis had to be purged when the Arabs were attacking the Italians in the rear, but 2,200 were deported to Italian islands. He charged the Turks with killing the wounded, and gives as instance that Bersaglieri lost 300 killed but only fourteen wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The bomb which was dropped from an aeroplane in Tripoli, created indescribable confusion in the Turkish camp. The soldiers fled in all directions and animals stampeded. The aviators will repeat the experiments to-day.

RED CRESCENT SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Indian Red Crescent Society, held yesterday, it was resolved to send the following telegram to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the British Parliament and the British Press :—

"The Indian Red Crescent Society, voicing its wounded feelings, strongly condemns the Italian atrocities on its co-religionists in Tripoli and respectfully appeals in the name of humanity and western civilization to H. M. the King-Emperor and the British nation to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of women and children."

Nearly half a lakh of rupees was subscribed to the Red Crescent fund. The Society is receiving applications from persons from all parts of India offering themselves as volunteers for service in Tripoli.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras will be held on Monday next under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Muslim League to protest against the Italian atrocities in Tripoli, and to open a relief fund in aid of the wounded and the widows and orphans. The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mohamed will preside.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2.

In an emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Muslim League the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"The Council of the All India Muslim League strongly protests against the intolerable revival of medieval barbarism by Italy in Tripoli, and the brutal murder of innocent women and children, and appeals on behalf of the Musulmans of India to their humane Government to use its good offices to put a speedy end to this atrocious and savage war."

A COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Bill Introduced by Premier.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, to-day introduced a bill to establish a Commonwealth Bank.

The capital will be one million sterling and the Commonwealth will be responsible for all moneys due by the bank. The bank will not be empowered to issue notes.

BRITISH RAILWAY UNREST.

Men to Discuss Commission's Finding.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The joint executive of the railwaymen held a prolonged conference in London to-day to discuss the Commission's finding, and to decide on the action to be taken with regard to it.

AMERICAN NAVAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Mr. Meyer, Secretary of State for Marine, yesterday reviewed ninety-eight American warships, including the two newest American Dreadnoughts.

Rear-Admiral Thomas reviewed the American Pacific fleet of twenty-four ships at Los Angeles yesterday.

TAXI-CAB STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Six thousand taxi-cab drivers are idle in London to-day. They will meet later in the day to decide whether they shall go on strike, as a protest against the employment by the companies of spies to detect whether the drivers are appropriating the extras.

The book entitled "Garibaldi nun Jivancharit" (*i.e.*, "Life of Garibaldi") written in Marathi and printed at Baroda, has been proscribed.

The West Jute Press, at Howrah, had a fire at one of their godowns some three months ago. On Wednesday, a much more serious fire broke out in another godown in the same compound, causing considerable damage to property. The cause of the fire is not known, but it originated in some jute in a godown situated in the east of the compound and spread to two adjoining sheds, one of which was stacked with jute and another with loose cotton. All the machinery in the godown was destroyed and the bales of jute and loose cotton suffered damage.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

Assembly Accept Terms of the Troops.

REBELS ASKED TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 2.

The National Assembly, after holding a secret session, announced that they had agreed to accept eleven out of twelve of the demands, presented by the troops at Lanchow, which include the perpetuation of the present dynasty, and the granting of a general amnesty and a free Parliamentary institution.

The Assembly rejected the demand that the summoning of Parliament for all important decisions should be dependent on the approval of the Army.

LATER.

The Throne has now ordered the immediate return of Yuan-Shi-Kai. Meanwhile the Assembly has telegraphed to Li-Yuan-Heng requesting him to suspend hostilities, while endeavours are made to settle the differences between all parties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Sympathisers of the Republican movement in China have been holding meetings in the Chinese quarter of the town and displaying so much activity that the Chinese Consul is reported not only to have hauled down the Dragon flags but to have left with his family for Calcutta for safety.

COTTON FUTURES.

Repudiation of Contracts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2.

The Cotton and Yarn Guild have passed a resolution authorising the repudiation of forward contracts, alleging dislocation due to the revolution. It is understood that merchants will be notified shortly.

INDIAN FINANCES.

Sir John Roberts Asks Questions.

LONDON, Nov. 1

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John Roberts asked by what means the Government of India proposed to provide funds for sanitation, education and other needs of the masses. He called attention to a pamphlet published by Mr. D. E. Wacha, joint honorary general secretary of the Indian National Congress, in which a reduction in military expenditure was urged.

Mr. Montagu, replying, said : "I can now repeat the statement, I made in my Indian Budget speech, namely, that all expenditure, including military expenditure, is being strictly reviewed. I have seen the pamphlet referred to, and the arguments contained therein will be considered."

Sir John Roberts then called attention to the increased consumption of intoxicants in India, and Mr. Montagu replied that reform of the excise was engaging the attention of all the local Governments. He further stated in this connection that Lord Crewe was not disposed to interfere with the local Governments, but would leave the matter to their discretion.

DEATH-BLOW TO BOXING.

Home Secretary Makes the Knock-out illegal.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The topic of interest in sporting circles is the announcement by Mr. Mckenna regarding boxing, that if the object and intent of the combatants are to subdue each other by a violent blow until one can endure it no longer, the contest is illegal. On the contrary, a sparring match, the object of which is to win by skill and not by the severity of the injuries, is lawful.

Many consider that this deals a death-blow to boxing contests.

TUBES AND BUSES.

Important Amalgamation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Amalgamation of the London motor omnibuses and underground railways is about to be concluded. It is announced that there will be no raising of fares, but on the contrary some reductions and greater facilities to the public. The capital involved is thirty-three millions sterling.

CATHEDRAL FOR COLOMBO.

Bishop of Ceylon's Scheme

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Bishop of Ceylon is seeking to enlist the sympathies of the people connected with Ceylon through the rubber and tea industries, in favour of a scheme for a cathedral in Colombo. Lord Stanmore will preside at a meeting in London on the 15th instant for the purpose of promoting building of the cathedral.

EAST AFRICA DEPORTATION CASE.

Questions in House of Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Harcourt, in reply to questions in the House of Commons, said he would show the judge's report in the trial of the Hon. Galbraith Cole to the members of the House of Commons, but unless it was the general desire of the House he did not think any public advantage would be gained by giving further currency to the story.

CHOLERA AT MALTA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cholera has broken out at Malta.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's Views.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The *Times*, to-day, gives prominence to a long communication from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who says that the greatest and most propitious event in the history of India occurs in December. What, he asks, can be more gratifying or more encouraging to the people of India than that the King-Emperor and his Consort should pay their first visit to India after the Coronation, and so establish India's important position in the British Empire?

He quotes, at length, with warmest eulogy, all the King's public references to India, and suggests as boons to be conferred in connection with the Durbar the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India for all Indian services, and education in general, with English education and knowledge of British institutions, British character and civilisation, in particular.

Preparations for Nepal Shoot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

It is understood that His Majesty the King-Emperor will halt at Arrah for divine service on Sunday, the 17th December next.

It is stated that the preparations in Nepal for His Majesty's shooting trip in December are well in hand. All work is in the hands of the Nepalese officials, and the Prime Minister, himself, is looking into all details with the greatest personal interest. Work on the cart road and motor road from Thori is proceeding, and, on the whole, the rains did not do so much damage to the track and bridges prepared before the monsoon as might have been expected. Some delay was caused by an exceptionally late rainfall. Materials for the Imperial shooting-boxes, ordered from England, reached Calcutta early last month and were sent on by rail to Thori on the 12th October. Erection of these picturesque little buildings in the heart of the jungle will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. As to the prospects of big game, they seem to be of the best. Even the traffic along the new road has not scared the tigers from their usual haunts. This has been proved by the fact that some little time ago a tiger was mobbed and killed by a herd of buffaloes not far from one of the camp sites.

DURBAR CAMP SPACE ALLOTTED.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Coronation Durbar Committee has just issued the following communique :—In May last it was announced that four camps would be established at Delhi for the accommodation of visitors to the Coronation Durbar, and, that, in addition, prepared spaces would be provided where visitors could pitch their tents and make their own arrangements. The accommodation in camps has now all been allotted. In the Kudsia Bagh Camp, £4 10s. a day is to be charged and intending visitors who desire to secure places are recommended to apply as early as possible.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The Rajah of Cochin and his suite arrived in Madras this morning and is staying in his palace in Tullock's Gardens, Nungumbakum, His Highness is on his way to Delhi for the Durbar and will leave Madras on the 10th instant.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The Government School of Arts, Calcutta, has been entrusted with the design and illumination of the address of welcome which is to be presented to Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi on behalf of the people of British India. The work will take the form of a long scroll with a deep illuminated border in the old India style, design and workmanship. The predominating colours will be blue and gold, and the address, apart from the importance of its associations, will be an exceptionally fine specimen of Indian art.

The first special train in connection with the Durbar left Howrah to-day at 1-30 for Delhi with a large number of motor cars, carriages and horses.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Juma Mosque of Bombay held on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor on the motion of the said Mr. Koor the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

(1) "That as an expression of our heartfelt loyalty to His Imperial Majesty King George V and of our appreciating of the blessing of the British rule the Board resolves that since the day of the lending Their Majesties in Bombay to the day of Their Majesties' departure to Delhi, the intervening days be observed as a General Holiday by our Institution and that similarly they should be closed from the 7th of December to the 12th of December. (2) That our Daftarkhana as well as our schools be closed out of reverence and respect to this auspicious and historic occasion. (3) That each of the boys and girls of our schools be presented with a handsome handkerchief as a memento of the occasion, the handkerchiefs being of not less value than four annas each. (4) That the General Secretary Mr. Cadell be communicated with so that special arrangements may be made for the male children of our schools to have a look of Their Majesties on the day of the landing while going in procession to Government House at Malabar Hill. (5) That the children of our schools do receive sweetmeats on the first day of landing after the procession has passed. (6) That the children be given standards in their hands with words "Welcome and Juma Mosque" written on the same. (a) That the Juma Mosque premises be illuminated for three nights during Their Majesties' stay in Bombay; that the expenses for lighting be incurred upto rupees seven hundred and fifty; that this sum be debited to the Juma Mosque account."

The Red Road Calcutta is now in the hands of the contractors. The stands for the school-children, who will welcome Their Majesties to Calcutta, are making rapid progress and those responsible for the decorations have already mapped out their work.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH STEEL TRADE.

Proposed Rebate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The principal English and Scotch steelmakers, who met together last month, have issued an important circular proposing a rebate of four shillings a ton, payable during the fourth month after delivery.

Among the signatories are upwards of twenty of the largest firms in the country. The scheme does not apply to export material, but is intended to shut out foreign materials which are sold very cheaply in Britain. There are signs of strenuous opposition to the scheme already.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A meeting of Scottish Home Rule advocates held in the House of Commons yesterday, passed a resolution, declaring that no Home Rule Bill would be satisfactory, unless it provided self-government for Scotland.

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The returns in the municipal elections in England and Wales up to midnight yesterday showed the following gains:—Liberal, 52; Conservative 42; Labour 41, and Independents 11.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The death is announced of Colonel Heneage Legge.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The death is announced of Canon Bower.

[Colonel the Hon. Heneage Legge, who was the son of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth, was born in 1845. Educated at Eton, he joined the Coldstream Guards, in which Corps he obtained a captaincy. Subsequently he exchanged into the 9th Lancers in which corps he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He saw active service in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and in 1884, was Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India. In the next year, he contested the Holmforth Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1900 he was in command of the Reserve Regiment of Lancers and from 1900 to 1906, sat as Conservative Member of Parliament for St. George's, Hanover Square.]

[Rev. Richard Bower, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Carlisle Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle, was born at Holmfirth, Yorkshire, in 1845, Educated at Pocklington Grammar School, Yorks, and St. John's College, Cambridge, he was ordained in 1872, and was given the curacy of Hesket in the Forest, Carlisle, by the Bishop of Carlisle. He was Curate of Kirkby Thore, 1876-77, Vicar of Crosscanonby, 1878-83, Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1882-84; Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, 1883-1902; chaplain to the late Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Goodwin), 1890-92; chaplain to the late Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Bardsley) 1892-1904; chaplain to the present Bishop, since 1905. He was rural Dean of Carlisle North, 1893-1902; Honorary Canon, 1896-1902; Canon Residentiary, since 1902. He was Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeanory of Carlisle, 1895-1902, Proctor in Convocation of York for the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, since 1909. He contributed articles on brasses, effigies, piscinas, church plate, mural paintings, grave slabs, etc., in the Diocese of Carlisle in the transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.]

VICEROY AT DEHRA DUN.

His Excellency Bags Two Tigers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 2.

Since the meeting of the Executive Council at Delhi, on the 23rd October, the Viceroy has been enjoying a complete rest at Dehra Dun, and on Friday last, accompanied by his brother, his two sons and Mr. Du Boulay, he went on a shooting expedition in the jungles round Mohund. On Saturday, news was brought of a tiger's kill. A beat was arranged and a fine tiger came to the Hon. Edward Hardinge's "machan," and was wounded severely. A little further on, however, unable to go far, the tiger was despatched by the Viceroy from an elephant.

Monday, there being no news of a further kill, a drive was arranged for smaller game and a couple of sambar were secured by Mr. Du Boulay and the Hon. Edward Hardinge, respectively. During Monday night, kubber was brought of another tiger kill in another portion of the jungle, and, as soon as the news arrived, the party started in pursuit. This time, the tiger, after first appearing in front of the Hon. Alex Hardinge's "machan," doubled back and came close under the one occupied by His Excellency, who promptly laid him low with a well-directed shot through the shoulder. In the evening, the Viceregal party returned to the Circuit House, Dehra Dun.

Last night, General Campbell, Commanding at Dehra Dun, Mrs. and Miss Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Billson had the honour of dining with Their Excellencies.

DELHI KUTUB MINAR.

Repairs to the Ruins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The Archæological Department has been recently carrying out some most interesting work at the Kutub Minar, Delhi, with the object of improving the condition of the ruins. The road which formerly ran right through the old buildings has now on the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor been diverted outside the archæological area. As far as possible the ground is being reduced to the old level. The Budaon Gate of Rai Pithora has recently been excavated and in a passage an old manuscript was found by Mr. Thomson, C.S., purporting to show that the idol from the sack of Bhilsa had been burned there by Alauddin. Though the excavation brought nothing to light except some old Moghal pottery, a stone catapult ball and a number of bones which anatomical expert judged to be the bones of horses, these were found buried in the concrete of foundations in the centre of each of the towers of the gate. Circular chambers were found built, it is supposed for incarceration of enemies. The search for the idol having failed it is now proposed to open up the Ranjit Gate which lies to the north west of the Kutab Minar.

SHIP'S SUPERSTITIONS.

Strange Sequel to a Cat's Death

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The s.s. "Matoppo" of the Buckland Line of steamers which arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last and is at present berthed at No. 12 Shed, Kidderpore Dock, appears to have borne out the superstition of the sea that the death of a cat on board is invariably followed by at least three other calamities. The first day after the arrival of the steamer a cat accidentally fell into the hold and was killed. Next day two European sailors belonging to the vessel were arrested on a charge of murder. Last evening a lighted kerosine oil lamp was upset over a bale of oakum and quickly caught fire but it was extinguished soon. This morning a wire tackle holding the derrick boom snapped and down came the derrick with a crack seriously injuring two men who are not expected to recover. The crew is panic stricken.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Address for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

To-day before the Special Tribunal case for the 4th and 5th accused was closed. The Clerk of the Crown then announced that Mr. N. K. Ramaswamy Iyer who appeared for the sixth accused had written to say that he did no propose to call any witnesses. The Chief Justice remarked. "Let the sixth accused be asked if he desires to call any witness." The accused in question replied that it was not necessary.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer then opened the case on behalf of the 7th accused, Harihara Iyer. He pointed out that so far as the oral evidence against his client was concerned there were only three witnesses who spoke against him, viz., Venkatarama Iyer, Sundram Iyer and the approver, Ramaswamy Iyer. The rest of the evidence in connection with his client was the statement of the approver Arumugam that Vanchi Iyer had told him that accused was a member of the society. There was also the evidence of Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer who stated that Arumugam made a statement to him that he had been told that Harihara Iyer was also a member of the conspiracy. Excepting this evidence there was nothing to connect Harihara Iyer with the conspiracy. No doubt there was some documentary evidence deduced in the case and the Public Prosecutor's own view of the matter was that the correspondence itself did not disclose any treasonable conspiracy but that it supplied certain indication which, according to the Public prosecutor, would be of importance in this case. The important point so far as the prosecution evidence went was evidence of the approvers. So far as the approvers were concerned there were three of them. Arumugam and Somasundrum did not connect Harihara Iyer with the conspiracy except to the extent of their statement which they made to Inspector Veeraraghava Iyer. He would reserve for summing up the question how far that statement could be considered to be an evidence against the 7th accused. That would depend very largely upon how far their Lordships were satisfied that there had been a conspiracy and whether the 7th accused had taken a part in it. If their Lordships were satisfied that there was a conspiracy and that the 7th accused took some part in it then the statement of some person who was a member of that conspiracy in this case it would be Vanchi Iyer. That would affect other persons who were said to the members. Leaving out of consideration the evidence of other two approvers the chief evidence against his client was that of the approver Ramaswamy Iyer. The first statement made by the approver was on the 1st August, 1911. The offence took place, it would be remembered, on the 17th June and this approver was arrested on the 1st August and made a statement the same day to Mr. Hamilton at Courtallum, Pardon was tendered to him on 16th or 17th August at about the time when the preliminary enquiry before the Committing Magistrate began. The learned Vakil then analysed at length the evidence given by various witnesses for the prosecution, and then with regard to the evidence which he proposed to produce in support of his case. He said it would be impossible for the prosecution to impeach it as being fabrication. Witnesses were then called for the defence and in answer to question by Mr. Justice Ayling during the examination of the first witness the Vakil replied that the evidence which was being tendered was not for the purpose of proving an *alibi* but for showing that his client had no antipathy to foreign goods.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Conference at Pusa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The following is the programme of the Board of Agriculture Conference to be held at Pusa from 20th to 25th November, 1911:—

1. The confirmation of the proceedings of the last meeting.
2. The programme of work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture.
3. The programme of work of the Provincial and Native States Departments of Agriculture.
4. The best means of bringing the results of experimental work in agriculture to the notice of cultivators.
5. Manures:—
   (a) the most economical manures available in India and the experience gained in their use;
   (b) the conservation and application of cattle manures.
6. The oil-pressing industry and the best means of extending it.
7. The question of admitting representatives of the Press to the deliberations of the Board.
8. The question of granting Honorary Degrees of L. Ag. to such diplomats of the old agricultural colleges as have done or may do work of exceptional merit, and to non-officials whose interest in, and services to, agriculture are conspicuous.
9. The duties of the Agricultural Associations in India.
10. The general lines on which the organisations of scientific research in the Provincial Departments should be developed.
11. The maintenance of pure seed of improved varieties of crops.
12. The Indian sugar industry :
   (a) the improvement of the indigenous industry ;
   (b) the production of the refined sugar which is now imported ;
   (c) the possibility of extending the area under sugarcane in India.
13. Cotton investigation and the Inspector-General of Agriculture's Note thereon.

STRIKE OF KARACHI TALLY CLERKS.

KARACHI Nov. 2.

The men usually employed as Tally clerks at Kiamari, have struck work during the last two days demanding better conditions of labour The shipping has not suffered any great inconvenience as no difficulty was found in getting others to fill the places of strikers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

Major W. P. Gaynne, R. A. M. C., having reported his arrival at Karachi on the 30th ultimo on return from leave has been appointed Embarkation Medical Officer, Karachi Brigade, for the current trooping season.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Concentration of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Janakhmukh under date November the 1st that the main column is still busy road making. The Ledum Column reports that the road towards Kaking is being reconnoitred and gives details of the firing on the convoy reported in yesterday's summary. It is stated that as the Carrier Corps was proceeding to Lekong the enemy discharged a few harmless arrows. The jungle within a radius of four miles was searched and various jungle camps and stores of hidden grain were discovered. The grain is being brought in. One Abor was shot. The weather is fine and the health is maintained.

JANAKHMUKH, Nov. 2.

Two miles of road in the direction of Renging having been cleared during our halt at Janakhmukh the fighting force leaves this morning at 6·30. These men are preparing two days rations and the field baggage is on a bivouac scale, zig-zag along the bank of the river Dihong at times we see poised in the mid air and then turn inland, the roar of the river being heard though we can no longer catch glimpses of it. Soon we shall be in front of the Main Road and commence an uphill journey through the thick jungle. In view of the opposition we may encounter we must henceforward clear our own track. No pioneers are ahead to carry it out. The pickets which have been from the heights and protecting our flank are swept up by the rear guard during the third halt. The order is passed along the line by the telephone. Every one here see the jungle around him though the eye cannot pierce the darkness of the undergrowth. Modern ingenuity can prevent loss of cohesion by the quick condition of orders to another Column forward about a mile and the same procedure is followed as little by little the tract is cleared. I have bumped on the camel many a dreary day in the Soudan and even in skimmering expanse of sand with its delusive mirages, fashioning lakes of clear water to twit the thirsty traveller, it was more exhilerating than this green luscious insidious primeval forest with its tangle of deadly parasites and its exclusion of light and air. But we are descending now and the forest is becoming sparser and it may be that at last we have pierced the barrier of Abor land passed through the entrance of its mysterious country. We are now in the territory inhabited by this Minyong Abors. It may be that we are in rain clouds burst and that we are in a drier and less fertile territory, for one sees a number of small trees the tangle of the creepers has vanished and one might almost be in a wood in the old country with the sun's rays accentuated by the tender green of the foliage. An extraordinary butterfly is caught during one of the halts. The outside of its wings is white with dark brown bars and the inside light blue and black of a small kind. The most remarkable feature is what would seem to be a second head, light brown in colour, and is situated on the upper part of the waist. Soon we reach the bank of a small stream. The Naga scouts report that many Abors have recently been there and point out the spot where one has lately been laying down and the signs of his hurriedly having taken flight. These are evidently the enemy's scouts. After crossing the stream, signs of proximity to cultivation are evident. The Garderias and pink and blue flowers are growing in profusion and shortly a large patch of "jhum" cultivation is reached. Here we bivouac for the night.

The news has been received from Mishing that the concentration of the Ledum Column there is completed.

TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

Engineer Shoots Himself.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

A tragedy occurred in Totties Lane yesterday, when Richard Moole, a European, aged 30, shot himself. The deceased was employed by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., as a travelling engineer, and had been for some time stationed at Berhampore. While there, he developed strange ideas, being under a delusion that the police were on his track for having, as he supposed, shot a woman in the arm. On coming to Calcutta, he took a house in Totties Lane, and on Tuesday evening, while out for a walk with his brother-in-law, behaved strangely. He went to bed, however, and took his chota hazri next morning, but soon afterwards his wife heard a loud report and on going into the compound saw that he had shot himself through the heart. He died shortly afterwards. The deceased leaves three children.

ROWDY MAHOMEDANS IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

At the Sealdah Police Court this afternoon a number of Mohomedan gundas (rowdies) created a sensation by attacking the police on duty. The men made a row because one of them was being turned out and a free fight ensued in the court room. One of the gundas drew a big knife, but he was seized before he could use it. Three men were arrested and placed before the Magistrate, and one of them named Kantab said he had been in for jail ten years and would not mind going again if he could thrash the Magistrate. The case was adjourned.

"HYPNOTIST" AND A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Rur Singh, a sepoy attached to the 33rd Sikhs at present on furlough in Calcutta, who is said to be a hypnotist, visited the Zoological Gardens on Tuesday with the intention of hypnotising a tiger. He placed his face between the bars of the cage and was staring wildly at the tiger, when the latter snapped at his face and badly mauled him. The sepoy's nose was broken and his face lascerated. He is now in hospital.

CALCUTTA JUTE AND SHARE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

There was an easier tone in the jute market but dealers still refuse to come down to the four annas that is needed to bring about business. The gunny market keeps steady and any increase in demand would mean higher prices for short time working has interfered with supplies. In the money market there is not a great deal of money wanted and ample loanable capital is available. The share market was not by any means active, but small business was reported in tea shares at steady prices.

MEMBER FOR COMMERCE IN BOMBAY,

Discussion with the Mill-owners' Association.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C. M. G., Member for Commerce and Industry, met the Committee of the Millowners' Association on Tuesday last and informally discussed with them several important subjects in connection with the mill industry generally.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman of the Association, Mr. N. N. Wadia, extended a cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Member and proceeded to state that the first question the Committee wished to place before him was that of "Countervailing Excise Duty levied on cloth produced by Indian Mills." The Committee had read and followed with great interest the discussion on this subject which took place at the Imperial Legislative council meeting held on 9th March this year, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, for the repeal of this duty.

Continuing, the Chairman said that the excise duty had caused great resentment among the people of this country as the sentiment was that these duties had been imposed in the interests of Lancashire Manufacturers to countervail import duties which for revenue purposes the Government of India had to put on imported goods. Excise duty of this nature did not exist in any British Colony so why, he asked, should it exist in this country?

Farther there would be no injury done to the Indian hand-loom industry if this excise duty was taken off as the hand-loom produced an entirely different class of goods and, as pointed out in the "Indian Trade Journal" it was evident that the consumption of mill-made cloth had increased, as had also the extra factory consumption of power-made yarns by hand-looms.

The Chairman added that the Government of India had originally laid down the condition, under which the Excise duty was levied, as follows :—"To deprive it (import duty) of a protective character by imposing an equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India, to the extent to which they entered into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom."

This was subsequently violated at the dictation of Lancashire. It was then feared that the Indian Mills by their production would substitute Lancashire-made goods although it was well known that 90 per cent of the goods manufactured by Indian mills were of a totally different kind from those imported from Lancashire.

The mills in Bombay had to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer income tax on its profits and also pay all local taxation. One-third of the cost of prodution of cloth was the cost of labour employed by the Mills which of course was of great advantage to this country.

It was also pointed out that people of this country considered the excise duty an unjustifiable one because it was levied in good times or bad times, whether the Mill made profit or not; and further that the revenue of 41 lakhs last year was high owing to the high prices of cotton and the consequent high prices of cloth; but in normal years the Government of India would have to sacrifice if the excise duty was taken away, about 32 lakhs only.

Lastly the Chairman pointed out that the Weaving Mills in Bombay during the last ten years had made a gross profit of about 107 per cent on the gross capital spent on the Mills; deducting 5 per cent for depreciation the Mills were left with a net profit of 57 per cent, which for industrial concerns could not be called even moderate.

An informal discussion then took place in which the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. D. E. Wacha took part.

The Chairman also took this opportunity of placing before Mr. Clark the difficulties weaving mills experience in importing duty free articles required for the manufacture of cloth, such as tallow and other sizing ingredients.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark in reply thanked the Committee for their very cordial welcome and then briefly touched on the various points, which had been placed before him by the Committee, and specially mentioned that he would be pleased to consider any representations the Association might wish to make in connection with the import tariff.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Nov. 1.

The weather in Kathiawar is unsettled. Clouds roll across the sky and a high wind prevails. The other day a thundestorm passed over Bhonsra giving rain amounting to 20 cents. Songad and Bhavnagar received only a few drops, but a severe storm occurred at Ranpur last evening giving heavy showers of rain, Chuda and Limdi got their share also. Harvesting has commenced in Sorath Prant, the only part of the country which has had sufficient rain. A comet is to be seen throughout Kathiawar between 4 and 5 a.m., near Venus. It also appears at noon time. A new station named Balaroad has been opened between Wadhwan and Lakhtar from to-day in order to avoide detention which used to occur to crossing trains.

FAMINE IN RAJKOT.

RAJKOT, Nov. 2.

The jungles of Junagadh State have so far accommodated a large number of cattle at nominal charges, but now it is found that there will be scarcity of drinking water therein. This difficulty is likely to increase and it will be impossible to receive any more cattle. The relief works have not yet begun and the position of the famine-stricken people is becoming acute every day. Life in the villages is becoming unsafe and village folk are removing their assets.

Mr. Fandall, the Administrator of Jungadh, is proceeding on one year's leave and Mr. Robertson, from the Bombay Secretariat, is expected to take charge.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot recently visited Bhavnagar as a State guest and has now returned here after five days' halt there.

The rates for grain and fodder have now a tendency to reduction as Kathiawar is overstocked with these comestibles. The merchants expected large profits and stored large stocks. Now they find it necessary to undersell their goods.

THE PILGRIM CHEATING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the police court report as headed, "Alleged cheating of Pilgrims," and published in your issue of yesterday's date, there appears a short extract of the written statement put in by the three accused therein mentioned. Now in the body of the said statement there lies an unfortunate but misconceived allegation thrown against my conduct and reputation by the three accused in averring that I was dismissed from their service owing to misconduct especially for reporting the defects of the ship to the Marine B. of T. Surveyor. I trust, Sir, that under the circumstances that have transpired during the further proceedings of the hearing when the prosecution objected against the said glaring misstatement and conclusively proved, that I was not dismissed but I resigned my situation, the learned counsel for the defence were obliged to drop the charge altogether. You will in justice to my good name and reputation, oblige me with a rectification of such rash but intentioned misstatement on the part of the accused by putting the true facts before the public, which shortly are, that I was not dismissed at all, but I resigned their services of my own free will under the circumstances and for the reasons mentioned in my letter of resignation to the accused, dated the 17th October, 1911.—Yours, &c.

P. E. ASPAR.

99 Bhora Bazar Street, Mehta Building, Fort November, 2.

POONA DIVISIONAL HOCKEY.

POONA, Nov. 2.

The tie between the 12th Pioneers and the 106th Mahrattas in the Divisional Hockey Tournament open to Indian troops in the Poona Brigade was replayed this evening, and resulted in a win for the 12th Pioneers by two goals to one. The winners in the Poona Brigade now meet the winners in the Bombay Brigade, and the winners of that match play the winners of Belgaum and Ahmednagar Brigades for the honour of representing the 6th Division at Delhi.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 2).

Mr. Raghunath Sitaram Pendse, on return from leave, is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of Peint, Mr. Mamdapurkar reverting to his substantive appointment in the Poona District.

Mr. Wasudev Raoji Parasnis, Head Clerk, Collector's Correspondence Office, Sholapur, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sholapur vice Mr. A. K. Nulkar on deputation.

Mr. Narayan Manohar Date, District Inspector of Land Records, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, and Mr. Keshav Vaman Pathak, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of East Khandesh, is appointed to act in his place.

Mr. Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Thana, vice Mr. Shivram Sitaram Wagle, retiring, pending further orders.

Vice Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar appointed Additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Dhulia:—Mr. E. F. Rego, Subordinate Judge, Vengurla, to be Subordinate Judge, Malvan, Mr. Vishnu Sitaram Nerurkar, Subordinate Judge, Murbad, to be Subordinate Judge, Vengurla and Mr. Kalabhai Vallabhram Mehta, LL. B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Murbad, pending further orders.

Mr. Motwanji Ratanshah Parekh to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Hactor R. Kothavala or pending further orders.

Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malvan, to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, pending further orders.

Mr. Hari Ramji Jadhav, Sub-Inspector, Dharwar Distillery, and acting Inspector, Vengurla Distillery, to be Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Yellapur, Kanara District.

Mr. Mallesh Nilkanth Gowdnaik, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Yellapur, and doing duty as Sub-Inspector, Dharwar Distillery, to be Sub-Inspector, Dharwar Distillery.

Mr. N. S. Tawaria, Chief Excise Inspector, Dadar Distillery, has been granted privilage leave for one month, with effect from the 6th instant, and Mr. A. J. Aaron, Divisonal Inspector, Bombay, directed to hold charge in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Narsing Narayen Udiyawar, Head Clerk to the Collector of Kanara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Yellapur in the Kanara District during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Mr. Subrao Venkappa Kalavar.

Mr. G. J. Rege, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Southern Division, availed himself of the two months' and twenty days' privilege leave, before handing over charge of his office to Mr. A. G. Edie, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Southern Division, on the afternoon of 3rd October 1911.

Mr. M. A. Mirza, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Shikarpur Canals District to the Western Nara District.

Mr. Laxuman Vishnu Parulekar to be President of the Municipality of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Anant Mahadev Damle, deceased.

The election of Mr. Ganesh Martand Bhalerao, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Karmala in the Sholapur District, is approved.

The election of Mr. Govindrao Yeshwantrao Mirikar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Barsi in the Sholapur District, is approved.

The election of Mr. A. N. Pradhan, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Niphad in the Nasik District, is approved.

The election of Mr. S. S. Pitambare, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Shahada in the West Khandesh District, is approved.

Mr. Y. H. Salvi, Sub-Inspector, Dadar Distillery, Bombay, to be Brewery Sub-Inspector, Bombay.

Mr. W. Alphonso, Sub-Inspector, Sindgi and Muddebihal, Bijapur District, to be Sub-Inspector, Dadar Distillery Bombay.

Mr. Akbarkhan valad Usmankhan, Sub-Inspector Sirsi and Siddapur, Kanara (above-ghats), to be Sub-Inspector, Sindgi and Muddebihal, Bijapur District.

Mr. Veerangowda Sankangowda Patel to be Sub-Inspector, Sirsi and Siddapur.

Mr. D. C. Gonsalves, District Inspector, Kalyan, to be District Inspector, Shahapur.

Mr. N. M. Dalal, District Inspector, Shahapur, to be District Inspector, Kalyan.

Mr. B. A. Bhiwandiwala, Sub-Inspector, Kalyan, to be Sub-Inspector, Dahanu, with Divshi as headquarters.

Mr. F. P. Patel, Sub-Inspector, Palghar, Mahim Taluka, to be Sub-Inspector, Kalyan.

Mr. B. Y. Jadhao, Sub-Inspector, Virar, Bassein Taluka, to be Sub-Inspector, Palghar, Mahim Taluka.

Mr. R. B. Phanse, Sub-Inspector, Dahanu, to be Sub-Inspector, Virar, Bassein Taluka.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain B. R. Reill Assistant Political Agent, has been allowed privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 9th July the day following the termination of his deputation to England as tutor and travelling companion to Mir Alli Nawaz Khan of Khairpur.

Lieutenant F. B. W. Jacomb, 108th Infantry, as Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain F. Miller.

The resignation of Mr. George Lund of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., Superintendent of Matheran is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S, on return to duty, to be Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., on deputation.

The special leave granted to Mr. H. M. Haslehust, Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been commuted into furlough on medical certificate.

M. F. G. Collett, Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for two days of furlough.

Dr. William Nunan, is to act as Police Surgeon, Bombay, vice Major E. F. G. Tucker, M.B. R.S., M.R.C.P. (London), and during the absence on leave of Mr. S. A. Powell, B. A., M.B., M, Ch., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, is allowed privilege for three months in combination with furlough for five months and sixteen days with effect from the 24th November or subsequent date.

The Reverend W. E.C. Henry is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the 10th October subsequent date.

On return from furlough the services of the Rev rend A. Cant, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Education.

Captain H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence on deputation of Captain J. L. Lunham, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Honorary Chaplain Reverend H T H Rountree, 2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps is granted twelve months' furlough out of India on medical certificate.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Cyril George Graham to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Gerald Curry to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacany.

Mr. A. B. Timms, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Eastern Nara District.

Mr. W.L.C. Trench, Assistant Engineer, transferred by Government to the Southern Division, is posted to the Dharwar District.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR SHIRAZ.

KARACHI, Nov. 2,

The hired transports "Islands" and "Ujina" leave Karachi for Bushire on the 4 h and 5th instant with two squadrons of the 39th Central India Horse.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The last public ceremony undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught before leaving for Canada was the opening of the Exhibition of Old Masters at the Grafton Gallery on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princess Patricia, arrived soon after noon, attended by Miss Pelly and Major Murray. I thought they looked wonderfully well after their open air life in Scotland, and both the Duchess and her daughter were very becomingly dressed. The former wore a long damson-hued satin coat over a dress of the same shade, and a hat set with cobalt-blue plumes. Her furs were sables, and she had a long chain of small diamonds round her neck, and beautiful pearl earrings. Princess Patricia had also chosen a dark shade of plumcolour, her cloth coat and skirt being embroidered in soutache, and with this she wore a large hat wreathed with chrysanthemums of all shades, russet and gold and rose. Princess Patricia has not gone to Canada, with her parents she follows later and has now gone to stay with her sister in Sweden. There was a great crowd at Eustern Station yesterday morning, to bid farewell to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their departure. They drove up with Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur, and found a little group of their Royal relations awaiting them. The Duchess, who re ains her youthful appearance and pretty figure to every one's admiration, looked very well in her dark blue travelling dress, and Princess Patricia wore the same becoming coat and skirt and chrysanthemum wreathed hat that I described to you when writing of the opening of the Grafton Gallery. Amongst the assembled Royalties on the platform were Princess Christian and her elder daughter, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke of Argyll, the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Teck, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck. The Duke of Fife was also present, but without the Princess Royal.

A WEDDING.

Great preparations are being made for the marriage of Lord Percy and Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, which is to take place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on the 18th of the present month. The Duke of Richmond and his daughter are returning to London, from Gordon Castle this week, where they have been staying for the past two months. The bride is to be given away by her father. Three little pages will be in attendance to carry the bride's train, and they are her three nephews: Master Richard Cotterell, Master Bernard Brassey, and Master Jack Beckwith. The bridesmaids are to wear very pale maize-coloured gowns and black hats trimmed with maize-coloured poppies and fur, Lord William Percy is to act as bestman to his brother, and after the wedding everyone will go on to 40, Upper Grosvenor-street, where the Duke of Richmond will hold a reception, and later in the day the happy pair will proceed to Albury, the Duke of Northumberland's place in Surrey, and here the honeymoon will be passed. The King and Queen have sent Lady Helen a diamond and pearl brooch with the letters G. M. R. in diamonds on an enamelled centre. Princess Victoria has sent an enamelled watch, and from the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, she has received among other things a superb diamond tiara, a ruby and diamond ring, and a pearl and diamond brooch. Lord Percy's gifts to his future bride are a diamond collar and a very lovely diamond half-hoop ring. Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox have sent their niece a sealskin coat; Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox has given her a crystal and diamond locket and some furs; and Lord and Lady Walter Gordon-Lennox have presented their niece with a fur rug.

AN ORNAMENT.

There can be no doubt that Captain Adrian Jones's colossal representation of "Peace" will be an ornament to London, where we need good statuary badly enough. Those who were privileged to see it at Mr. A. B. Burton's foundry at Thames Ditton last week, were convinced of that fact. The great bronze group—the biggest in England—is to be placed upon the arch at the top of Constitution Hill opposite Apsley House, on which (before it was moved) stood the old monument of the Duke of Wellington. Captain Jones's "Peace" weighs nearly forty tons. It is over thirty feet in height, and the bronze alone has cost £3,000. Each of the four horses of the "quadriga" weighs six tons, and the beautiful figure of "Peace" behind the chariot is fourteen feet in height. She stands behind the God of War, who is furiously driving the chariot.

WOMEN.

A few years ago the famous French writer Marcel Prevost, who is considered the greatest living authority on "Woman," boldly declared that, owing to the progressive change in the condition of woman in modern life, a remarkable—and welcome—bankruptcy of beauty was taking place. And M. Prevost went on to say that in order to please men, to the modern woman beauty was not quite essential, that elegance was all-important, and brains too. And there can be no doubt that nowadays we seldom refer to the women we admire most as "beautiful," but as "fascinating." This fascination includes the various intellectual gifts and powers, qualities of the heart, elegance, and, of course, physical loveliness. This notion of the "fascinating" woman, which has of late become universal, does not, however, mean the same thing to every person, and it is interesting when travelling to note the various ideas which the men of various countries have about the intellectual, spiritual, and physical which they think make the fascinating woman. A Frenchman's idea of a fascinating woman is femininity incarnate, a true daughter of Eve, subtle and exquisite, perhaps a little deceiving and light-hearted, but always graceful, always a trifle mysterious, and always charming in the old sense of the word, that is—casting a spell. The ideal of the average German is simpler. The fascinating one to him is, to use the words of a German novelist, "a mildly sentimental and passive person who can cook." The German is as a rule, not easily "fascinated" by women; he has other and more vital interests. And when he allows himself to be thoroughly fascinated and absorbed, it is by music, politics, business, his own ambitions, good living, a philosophical system or a class of minerals.

FASHIONS.

The annual display of feminine fashion witnessed in the Longchamps enclosure on the occasion of the autumn Grand Prize resolved itself this year into a gorgeous parade of furs. It may be doubtful if such a display of costly and magnificent furs of all kinds and employed in every imaginable way has ever been seen in the stands or in the paddock of the historic racecourse. From the beautiful models worn by the mannequins and the fashionable Parisiennes this afternoon it is quite apparent that dressmakers are resolved to make the most extensive use of fur in the execution of the coming season's fashions, in which black and white once more predominate as the colour combination. Except for the strident tones of an occasional "tailor-made" there was hardly any bright colour visible, but an unending procession of rich heavy costumes in which sealskin, sable, ermine, silver fox, and velvet predominated. With a white gown black furs were generally worn, with white silk stockings, and black shoes. Complete costumes of fur were seen consisting of a separate coat and skirt. One magnificent model was of the thickest and softest ermine, the hem of the skirt being fringed with the tails. Another "creation" which excited general attention was a frock of silk velvet brocade, over which was worn a mantle cloak of chiffon and a deep border of sealskin descending from the knee. White embroidery was noticeable on black velvet gowns, while one costume had the hem of the short skirt edged with a long black silk fringe, through which the white tops of the boots were seen. Some black costumes were trimmed with borders of macrame lacework, which I believe our grandmothers employed for fringing mantelpieces. Several tailor-made costumes in coloured ratine resembled in material the gaudy bath-gowns worn by fashionable youth. One such, in crushed strawberry, was edged on the top and at the hem of the skirt with moleskins, and looked extremly well. There was an unending variety in fur toques, a student's "beret" of ermine with black velvet brim being a successful model. Muffs appeared to be bigger than ever and one girl was carrying a Pekingese dog in an immense wallet-shaped creation of magnificent silver fox. Fur is so eminently fashionable now that many of the materials of the winter season simulate it not only in appearance but in colour. We have chinchilla mixtures in wool and velvet, and tabby browns that remind us of the old-fashioned house-hold cat and its savage relation the tiger. A very becoming fabric imitative of grey Persian lamb was used for a coat and skirit, the silver shades of which was brightened by cuffs and pocket flaps (real pockets be it stated!) made of blue velvet fixed with tortoiseshell and azure enamel buttons. Purple may be called with justice the reigning colour, made manifest not only by the millinery and frocks that are being shown but in the modish bouquets of the moment. In these heather predominates, mingled with pink and yellow roses, carnations, and lilies. The purple carnation is a favourable coat spray. Everything points to a great success for the symbolic hue of majesty. Black and white is a choice that will rival purple, and the furriers are now specially clever in the production of magpie effects. A broad flat scarf of white fox with a border of black fox makes a beautiful and appropriate October wrap.

HATS.

Strange revolutions are happening in these days and there is hardly a phase of human thought or activity which is not being examined, revised, or readjusted. Humanity is in a state of flux, and one by one it tears down its cherished traditions and sets up new standards in their place. One day we pull a king from his throne. The next day we strike in hundreds of thousands. The day after sees a procession of rebellious women—women who despise the ancient overlordship of the masculine element. The spirit of unrest is seen in all the larger aspects of life, but it may also be observed at work in the little things as well. As my walk showed me, there is a revolution going on under our eyes—or should it be over them?—in the matter of the hat. Woman in relation to the hat has always been an iconoclast. The hat worn by woman alters almost as quickly as she changes her mind. But one thing used to be staple in this whirling shadowlaud changing influences—the hat as worn by man. When I first came to London its masculine public might have been split into two classes—those who wore the silk hat and those who did not. Those who did not wore the more prosaic bowler. You could not be anything in the West End without a silk hat. There were other people in the world—there was, for instance, a huge class which wore the cap. The cap-wearers were the despised of silk-hatted or bowlerised manhood.

For the moment the soft hat in felt or tweed holds the field. The tall hat has now fallen from its high estate. The bowler, less bold, is still visible in our streets—a middle-class, conservative chapeau, fighting the battle of the possessing classes against an anarchy of soft head-gear which threatens to engulf it. The changing symbolism of the hat is a sign of the times. Humanity has no faiths on which it can rest—has ceased even to be assured of the shape of its own hat. Humanity is not so high or so polished; it is not so stiff and uncompromising as it was in the bowler period; it is softer, more variable and less pronounced in its shape. And ever behind is the cap. To-day I counted six caps in. Piccadilly, and I read them as so may signs. They mean irreligion, the decay of proper patriotism, the loosening of the marriage tie, and all the rest of it. Their coming may lead in the end to no hat at all—humanity with wild, woolly locks, unprotected, and waving irresponsibly in any breeze that may happen to blow.

FICHU.

On all lingerie gowns of distinction intended for the Durbar the "Marie Antoinette" fichu or a modification of the same is the distinctive feature on the bodice. The main difference between the fichu of to-day and its prototype is that the former is arranged in folds as though it were crossed, and as a finish a large satin rose surrounded by bronzed green leaves is generally preferred. Three frills of lace made one of the most attractive fichus crossed on the bodice of a soft grey satin gown with lace ruffles terminating the Carolean sleeves, whilst among other new neck finishes was the yoke of pleated nainsook, coming to a point in front and finished with lace. One of the most graceful and essential feminine fashions of the autumn is the drooping shoulder line, achieved in a new manner, which is a repetition, brought into keeping with modern ideas, of a vogue well approved seventy years ago. The sleeves that were approved when "bottle-neck shoulders" were admired were set into the corsage extremely low, so that no stitchery interfered with the "line" of the shoulders, and though for many years this form of treatment was stigmatised as hopelessly dowdy and square shoulders were contrived by the aid of the dressmakers' art, the whirligig of time has reversed the ones widely held opinion, and now again the delicate "droop" is a la mode. With the type of treatment, it is customary under the new auspices to extend the sleeve, so that it covers the arm entirely and even falls over the hand, a mode that models the arm, instead of disguising its pretty outline, and is a very welcome change after the elbow sleeve.

BAPTISMAL NAMES.

Fantastic Custom in Servia.

The question of baptismal names is attracting much attention in Servia and there is a project on foot to put a bar to the fantastic ambitions of sponsor. The mustering on recruits presents difficulties with which the conscription registers are unable to cope. To the average Serb any rank in the army is a coveted distinction, and as every male in his cradle is destined to serve his time the parents delight in emphasising the fact by the bestowal of a warlike name.

For obvious reasons, however, military authorities are now banning such names as Captain Major Ensign, General, although the register still holds Regiment Ilkitch, Cannon Bradski, Maxim Bogitch, Sabre Vanlitch, Squadron Prokitch. While military names are most in vogue among the peasants, political and party names are habitual in the towns. Wise forethought is evident in the names Minister and Senator given to his two sons by a greengrocer of Prokuplya.

LEONARDO DA VINCI, AVIATOR.

Lord Redesdale devoted his annual presidential address, delivered from the chair of the Royal Photographic Society to a consideration of the mathematical achievements of Leonardo da Vinci. Mathematics to the great Italian, he said, were the common meter of all science and art. Not only did he anticipate many later discoveries—among them that of the circulation of the blood—but he was also a pioneer of aviation. It was along this line that his most absorbing experiments were carried out.

For thirty years at Millan, and afterwards at Rome, he laboured upon flying machines, inventing a parachute, and anticipating the fire balloon. He saw that if men were to fly it must be by some means similar to those with which the bird was endowed, and the only thing needed to perfect his accomplishment in this direction was the motor. The mathematical perfection and the exact certainty of the camera would, Lord Redesdale thought, have appealed to Da Vinci. Especially would he have driven home by its means the value of perspective, which he considered the bridle and rudder of art.

The photographer need never blush when it was cast in his teeth that he dealt only with mechanics. "With mechanics?" he might reply. "Yes, with the apparatus of Leonardo da Vinci."

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the American steel magnate, is in Pekin, says the correspondent of "New York Herald" (European edition), for the conference with Prince Tsai Hsun and other high officials, to discuss the building of a Chinese Navy.

What may almost be described as an epidemic of suicide is reported from the Far East, where Russian outpost soldiers have been found dead in isolated parts. In some cases it is declared that the men have been murdered by Chinese, but in most instances it is only too plain that they have committed suicide. It is urged that the outposts are left for months without attention, and without supplies of any kinds, and that the neglect of the authorities is responsible for the present state of affairs. A strict inquiry is being held.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

HILDA LESSWAYS by Arnold Bennett (Methuen)—Sometime ago Mr. Bennett wrote a novel called "Clayhanger," in that book the hero Edwin Clayhanger became engaged to Hilda Lesswys, but not married. We were told at the time that we might have an explanation at some future date, and this is the explanation and is a book to be read carefully and to be thought over afterwards; and the more one thinks over it the greater grows one's admiration. The relations between Hilda and her mother, and their very different characters, are observed and put forward with the most unerring insight, and so are the relations between Hilda and Cannon. The reason Hilda gave for not Edwin Clayhanger was that she had married some one else. What really happened was, not that she had married George Cannon after her engagement to Edwin Clayhanger, but that she had married him before and discovered that the marriage on his side was bigamous. He had gone away and left her and she had considered herself free. But her discovery that a child was coming after she had left Clayhanger finally destroyed her chances with him, and she subsided into that hard, unhappy life from which we saw him rescue her at the end of the former book. The present instalment of the story of the lives of these two people—for at least one other is promised to us—will probably gain Mr. Bennett an addition to the admirers of his later and most considered work. With all its cumulative effect. "Clayhanger" lacked form as a story, while "Hilda Lesswys" is a story, of absorbing interest. We see her in her early womanhood, living with a mother who loves her devotedly but is continually getting on her nerves. We see her reaching out for a fuller life and being continually drawn back into the struggling lives of others by the force of circumstances. The deep sympathy which shows itself at once between her and Edwin Clayhanger promises her happiness of a rare sort, but that happiness is not to be hers for many years. The masterful George Cannon carries her off her fees and arouses her passion, but cannot satisfy it. She is already on the road to disillusion, when the catastrophe occurs, and one asks oneself whether, with such a character as hers, married life, even with Edwin Clayhanger, would bring her ultimate happiness.

INTELLECTUAL MARIE by Harry Tighe (John Long)—is the romance of a lonely woman. The heroine, Marie Roget, a quiet little Swiss governess, thirty-five years of age when the story opens, is a fine psychological study, and all the people with whom her fate was linked directly or indirectly are admirably drawn, especially Olive Ramsey, the handsome mannequin at "Lucilla's," and her devoted admirer, poor patient Mr. Upton.

MASTERING FLAMS, Anonymous (Mills and Boon)—An emotional novel with a good deal of Oriental mysticism introduced. The hero is one Randal Wayne, American Consul at Hong-Kong, and the heroine Lilith Armistead, a lovely languorous Spanish Creole, wife of Wayne's old college friend, John Armistead, an honest, hustling, money-making New Englander, whose finest trait was his utter devotion to his beautiful spouse. Several of the characters are well drawn.

THE RAJAH by F. E. Penny (Chatto and Windus—A very powerful and interesting story of the much used but never trite tale of an Indian prince, educated in England and sent back to his own ancient State. He has a frank English Miss and her secretary brother at his palace gates to complicate matters. It is a fierce tug-of-war between East and West, the Rajah's heart and head siding with the minority, and everything else, including the huge power of the Zenana, pulling mightily against the Western influence. For a time the struggle is maintained, and then the force of the centuries drags the tired ruler over to the Eastern side without any real difficulty at all. It is a book that once more tries to convince the world that East is East and West is West and must remain so.

THE LAST LINK by Morice Gerard (Hodder and Stoughton.)—Sir Ralph Chesney, the young Bayard who marches through the story with drawn sword, has returned from fighting in the Lowlands to enjoy the heritage of an ancestral estate in Suffolk. William the Silent, who has lately supplanted the intriguing James on the English throne, and whose life Sir Ralph has saved on the battlefield, now entrusts him with the task of keeping the Suffolk coast clear of Jacobites and French spies. His Majesty also proposes to pay a secret visit to Sir Ralph at Chesney Court in order to meet certain foreign personages without publicity. Sir Ralph's adventures begin at once. The heroine Belle Costigan has a great deal to do with the story and in the end finds her own people and her lover, an exciting story full of adventure.

HETTY, by Shan F. Bullock (Werner Laurie)—is a homely story about people and incidents that occur every day, and a very pleasant book to read. Hetty Dell, the heroine, is one who may be safely leaned upon in times of trouble, and whose sweet but immovable seriousness may sometimes be a matter of regret to her friends in their lighter moments. Deeply as we reprobate Maurice Grant's conduct towards her, false to his plighted troth and to a trust of which his light nature is all unworthy, we may yet spare a spark of comprehension for his infatuation for the pretty butterfly Rhona. Old Farmer Dell is also a familiar figure with his stern Scotch Calvinism and tender heart, a combination which has gone far to wreck the happiness of other children besides Tom and Rhena.

MARGARET HARDING by Percival Gibbon (Methuen—Mr. Gibbon has witten some very able storie of South African life. In his present book he has introduced the "colour question." Kamis his centra figure, is a Kaffir who has been brought up and educated in England, and has taken his London medical degree. By the time he returns to Africa with the self-appointed mission of improving the condition of his own people, he is in all but features and colour a very cultivated English gentleman. But to the Kaffirs, whose language he cannot speak, he finds himself merely an object of dislike and suspicion, while to the white race he is, of course, impossible. Margaret Harding, an English girl, who comes out to the Karoo to be cured of consumption, has her interest and sympathy at once aroused by Kamis, and, brushing aside what she regards as superstitious prejudice, insists upon making friends with him. Kamis himself warns her of the danger, but his chivalry does not extend quite so far as to deny himself the pleasure of their occasional clandestine meetings. These being discovered, the worst interpretation is put upon them, and Margaret is made to realise, in the plainest and most brutal manner, the impossibility of such relations in South Africa. It is a very real and convincing story this one of "Margaret Harding" and will find many readers.

POPPIES IN THE CORN by Madame Albanesi (Hutchinson)—is not a new book, but one of her earlier stories republished. It is a very readable book with a well-worn plot. Katherine is a fine strong character, who having had her lover stolen from her by her cousin marries for convenience Hugo Bulstrode and after much suffering falls in love with her husband. Her old servant Barlow is a delightful character.

A ROLLING STONE by B. M. Croker (White and Co.)—Is a brightly written and amusing story, mainly about a chauffeur. There is a delightful mar-do-weel called Owen, whose uncle Sir Richard Wynyard refuses to help him any more, until he has done at least two year's work. So he becomes a chauffeur to two Miss Parretts. Whether he would have stayed a week to be insulted by the elder of the ladies and made love to by the women servants is doubtful, had it not been for the charms of his employer's niece, Aurea, which prove to be more than compensating. Naturally the course of true love does not run very smoothly between a chauffeur, however obviously a gentleman, and the rector's pretty daughter, and other misunderstandings also arise to prolong the situation between the young couple. All ends happily, however, even Sir Richard expressing his unbounded satisfaction with his nephew's well spent period of probation.

The reminiscences of Mr. J. M. Glover, Master of Music at Drury Lane Theatre, for the last twenty years, will shortly be published by Messrs. Methuen under the title "Jimmy Glover—His Book". Mr. Glover is not only a conductor, but has been associated from his earliest days with everything that has been exciting in Fenianism and Politics; he has done active journalistic work, he is also a member of a Board of Guardians, was an Overseer, and finally Mayor of a South Coast borough; while as a musical administrator alone he has enough material for several volumes of reminiscences and stories.

"First and last," the fifth of Messrs Methuen's uniform collections of Mr. Belloc's Essays, (the first four of which are 'Hills and the Sea' 'On Nothing', 'On Everything', and 'On Something') contains essays in a manner with which the readers of those books are acquainted and concerns itself with 'Weighing Anchor', 'Error', 'Childhood'. 'A High Wind', 'Manners', 'The End of the World', 'Cheese', 'Charity', and other cognate subjects. The book will appear on October 12th.

In "Five English Consorts of Foreign "Princes," Miss Ida Woodward not only tells the life stories of her heroines, Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland; Mary Tudor, Queen of France; Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia; Mary Stuart, Princess of Orange; and Henrietta Anne, Duchess of Orleans, but briefly describes the political conditions of the countries into which they married, and shows the effect upon their characters of the stirring events of their times. Messrs. Methuen are the publishers.

A new volume for the traveller in Italy, "Florence and her Treasures," by Mr. Herbert M. Vaughan is to be issued by Messrs. Methuen. There are chapters on the Galleries and Pictures by Miss M. Mansfield, and also many illustrations. Besides the detailed accounts of the principal Florentine Galleries, Churches, Museums and Palaces, this Guide contains a brief sketch of Florentine history, a general description of the city, a short account of the local festivals, practical information as to hotels, climate, etc. Map and a Bibliography of useful and attractive works dealing with Florentine art and history.

Mr. Clement F. Rogers has written a number of papers on social problems, entitled "Circumstances or Character". Whilst emphasizing the intimate connexion of religion and social welfare, and insisting on the opportunities that the Church has for helping the poor, special stress is laid on voluntary effort and personal character as against certain tendencies of modern Socialism. This is illustrated partly by an appeal to history and to some extent by a record of personal experiences.

Messrs. Methuen will publish "The Cup of Quietness," by Mr. Alfred Hayes. All lovers of nature should welcome this volume, inasmuch as Mr. Hayes is consumed by a passion for the life and beauty of Earth and all that grows out of it. It is many years since the same author's "The Vale of Arden" appeared, but now that the long silence is broken, readers of that poem will find no falling off.

That master of poetic prose, Maurice Maeterlinck, has written a beautiful essay "On Death," which may be described as a manual or vade mecum of a good death, setting forth the most consoling and hopeful views of the Great Mystery that have yet been uttered. The book is translated by Mr. A. Teixeira de Mattos, and published by Messrs. Methuen.

An authentic and remarkable book entitled "John Boyes, King of the Kikuyu", by himself, to be published by Messrs. Methuen on October 19th, is the story of an Englishman's adventures in East Africa, where he gained an almost miraculous ascendency over the tribe of the Kikuyu and became their king; later he was captured by the English, tried for his life, and finally was acquitted. It is safe to say that no more interesting book of this kind has been published for many years. It is written quite simply, with the persuasive touch of a Defoe.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate make the important announcement that they have been honoured by His Majesty's permission to publish a collection of his speeches and messages, and that the volume will be issued in November under the title "The King to His People, being the Speeches and Messages of His Majesty George V, as Prince and Sovereign."

ST. BERNARD DOGS.

How They Work in Winter.

No animals employed in the service of man have a more arduous and trying task during the winter months than the dogs of the famous St. Bernard Hospice. The mission of these animals, of course, is to seek for lost travellers in the snow; they commence their work in earnest at the end of September and continue hard at it till the middle of June, and sometimes later.

"There is no question as to the valuable service these noble beasts perform every winter," said M. Bourgeois, the present provost of the St. Bernard Hospice, to a writer in the 'Sphere' during the recent trip he made to this country. You must remember that the Hospice is situated some 8,000 ft. above sea-level and is the second highest inhabited building on the globe. The mountain pass, on which the monastery stands, is one of the principal highways between Switzerland and Italy. Over 20,000 persons traverse the road every year, nearly two-thirds of this number accomplishing the journey during the winter Those that make the journey then are invariably poor labourers either going to or returning from their work on the other side of the mountain.

"We, of course get a lot of tourists in the summer, but I imagine many of them would be surprised if they attempted the road in mid-winter. The cold is intense and the pass is seldom free from snowstorms. These latter are terrible things to face. The wind often rises to a hurricane, and sometimes fierce blizzards come on that last many hours and even days. I must say that our work has been considerably alleviated by the introduction of the telephone. We are now in telephonic communication with St. Remy on the Italian side of the Alps and Cantine de Proz, a small inn, on the Swiss slope. The number of travellers starting up the pass from either side is duly telephoned to us, and thus it is possible for us to keep an accurate register of arrivals and departures and to know approximately the whereabouts of the travellers we are expecting.

WONDERFUL FORTITUDE OF THE ST. BERNARD.

"At the moment we have some sixteen trained dogs in the kennels, there are also about a dozen younger ones. There is certainly no nonsense about the able work they perform and the many lives they save every winter. The stories told of their wonderful sagacity and remarkable intelligence are not exaggerated. Last winter was a very trying one with us, and on one occasion the hospice was crowded with 1,000 weatherbound travellers. The dogs had a very busy time and frequently remained out in the bitter weather for twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours at a stretch. During these long hours they took little food and no sleep. They often suffer from severe rheumatism as a result of the exposure and have to be sent down to the valleys below to recuperate.

"I could tell you many wonderful stories of rescues our dogs have effected. Our most famous animal perhaps is Oliver. He has a record of fifty-six rescues. He is very fond of going out prospecting on his own account. At the beginning of last winter he found and guided to the hospice a party of twelve travellers, among them three women and two children. The path was blocked by an avalanche and the dog had to make a wide detour before the monastery was reached. Shortly after this he scented a traveller we were looking for and who was buried 20 ft. deep in the snow. Had it not been for the dog the man would have perished. Once he found a child on the verge of death. He carried it in his mouth for three-quarters of a mile to the hospice.

"Oliver is very docile and affectionate. His boon companion is Zurich, but the latter does not like to be fondled or petted, though he understands his work and to the half-frozen traveller is as gentle as a nurse. I will give you an instance of Zurich's remarkable intelligence. The other winter another brother and myself hastened down the pass to escort up the mountain a party of travellers whom we knew were in sore plight as a blizzard had raged for some forty-eight hours previously. We had three dogs and sent them on ahead. Presently I heard Zurich barking. I hastened in the direction of the sound and found him pawing away in the snow. I knew a man was buried there, and in a few minutes we had dug him out. Hearing another dog bark I was moving off in the direction of the sound when Zurich sprang upon me and literally pulled me to the ground. I was naturally astonished, but the brave animal had probably saved my life. A few steps more and I should have been over a precipice.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LOVE AND THE APOTHECARY.

I wonder, says "Ambroxia" writing in the "World" of mail week, if, when Science has it all her own way and our minds as well as our bodies can be medically controlled, when those terribly troublesome emotions we call the affections are brought into subjection like the nerves, we shall be quite happy. A bomb has been flung by Dr. William Brown, who has pronounced love to be no less a disease than influenza and equally amenable to treatment. This, of course, strikes a death blow to romance, which has long been moribund. But it will likewise take some of the savour from life if jealousy and love and hate, and all those nice exciting emotions can be reduced like a high temperature or glandular swelling. People have managed very well since the world began, though they have loved in vain, loved too much, loved and lost, hated freely, and positively died of jealousy. Matrimonial mistakes have been made ever since the Creation, but I am convinced that we shall find it unspeakably dull if, as is foreshadowed, a time will come when husbands and wives can be kept from quarrelling, when no one will find it worth while to love and ride away, and the exact condition of one's affections can be determined as easily as that of one's lungs.

WOMAN IN THE AIR.

The enthusiasm with which one of the most dangerous means of locomotion as yet devised has been taken up and is being furthered by women augurs well for the success and popularity of aviation. It is not only as sport, though undoubtedly it will more and more appeal to women on this side, but as a means to a patriotic end that it has stirred feminine imagination and called forth feminine support. The aims of the Women's Aerial League are already well-known, but it is a gratifying sign of the times and of the awakening of active interest of women in national defence that its numbers rapidly increase. For each meeting it is the aim of the Committee to secure a speaker who can tell the members and their friends something really practical about aeronautics. Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, who is the first Englishwoman to secure a pilot's certificate for proficiency in aerial navigation, speaking at the first "At Home" given this season by the League, had some very practical hints to offer concerning the means of dealing with what may be called the aerial situation which so dangerously affects the strength of our Army and Navy. Naturally a woman speaking to her own sex on such a subject can at once arrest their attention. And her hearers were made to realise that even if they do not all want to soar in the air and run their own private aeroplanes,

BY THE WAY.

THE "TALL TALK" OF ULSTER.

All the tall talk of what Ulster will do if a Home Rule Bill is passed, reminds a correspondent of some verses which appeared in 1886, and which he thinks might well be reprinted at the present time. They are as follows :—

With a bowl from each hall, they may threaten to call
On the ditch-lining lads of the North,
But the people well know from the "not long ago"
What the threat of the Lodges is worth.
Of ammo and ball they'll be none at all
And of powder not even a keg,
While the first man to run at the sight of a gun
Will be Johnston of Ballykilbeg.

If Johnston of Ballykilbeg was, it will be remembered, a noted Orangeman, but the correspondent thinks the prophecy as to what he would do was quite unwarranted.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

The war between Italy and Turkey makes it opportune to recall the fact that in mail week, was the anniversary of the battle of Lepanto In that great naval encounter an Italian and Spanish fleet destroyed the fleet of Selim II. and liberated ten thousand Christian slaves who rowed the Turkish galleys. Don John of Austria was in command. Lovers of Don Quixote will remember that the immortal Cervantes fought with great courage in this battle. He suffered much pain from the wounds he received and never recovered the use of his left hand. The battle of Lepanto destroyed the supremacy of Turkey in the Mediterranean.

SPURGEON'S BIRTHPLACE.

In mail week there was put up for sale The Feathers, Kelvedon, Essex, the premises in one portion of which Charles Haddon Spurgeon first saw the light on June 19, 1834. At the time of his birth his father, who was an Independent lay-preacher and for years acted as pastor of a little chapel at the neighbouring village of Tollesbery, kept a china and earthenware shop in one part of the present "Feathers" property. Before Charles Haddon was a year old, however, his parents moved to the neighbouring town of Colchester. He was one of seventeen children.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S ADDRESSES IN LONDON.

Sir Walter Scott was not living at the now closed Long's Hotel in New Bond-street when, in 1815 he entertained Byron there. Nor did Long's, until over sixty years thereafter, expand into Bond-street from Clifford-street, which was then its address. In 1815, as always for many years before and after, Scott's London quarters were with his wife's old friends, the Dumergues, in their house with the bay-window, at the corner of Whitehorse-street, where the Junior Naval and Military Club now stands. After the Lockharts had a home in London, Scott lived with them when in town, at 25, Pall Mall, and towards the end of his life we find him in rooms at private hotels in Jermyn-street, the "Waterloo," Nos. 85-6, and the "St. James's," No. 76, where the Turkish Baths now are.

FLEET-STREET STORIES.

"An Old Hand" is contributing some very interesting Press "Memories of Fleet-street" to the "Glasgow Herald." Among the stories which he tells is one concerning an eminent Scotch minister who had charge of a large church in South London, who was reported to be dead. The "Old Hand" was despatched in a cab between ten and eleven o'clock at night to find out if the news was correct. When he got to the residence he failed to make anyone hear. At length he saw a head peering out at a window, and after apologising for the lateness of the visit, he explained what he came for. "No," said a female voice, "the minister's no' deid yet, but ye may safely put it in the paper; he'll be deid before the mornin.'"

"PENNY-A-LINERS."

"Penny-a-Liners," were not very scrupulous in the "old days." When King Edward, then Prince of Wales, returned from his very successful Indian tour, and a banquet was arranged in his honour, one night between ten and eleven o'clock a "liner" stepped in with a report of this banquet. It described a procession from Marlborough House, gave a summary of the speeches of the Lord Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Iddesleigh (then Sir Stafford Northcote), and other prominent statesmen, together with the reply of the Prince of Wales to the toast of his health. The reader will imagine the audacity of this performance when it is stated that the banquet did not take place till the following night!

A JOHN B. GOUGH STORY.

One of the most interesting personalities the "Old Hand" ever saw on the platform was John B. Gough, the American temperance orator. "His power over an audience was amazing. With magic force he could touch alike the springs of pathos and of laughter. But he was not always careful to clear up his points. His rollicking anecdotes prevented his hearers from observing this." At one of Gough's lectures in Exeter Hall he was combating the curious ideas some people have of faith and Providence. "A Dutchman and a companion, exclaimed Gough, went into Delmonico's in New York to get a lunch. They were surprised at being charged 9 dols. The Dutchman began to swear. 'Don't you swear' said the other. 'God has punished Delmonico very bad already. I've got my pocket full of his spoons!'"

EDISON ON HIS TRAVELS.

An interesting interview with Mr. Edison on his travels in Europe appears in the Italian paper, the "Stampa." "Europe," said "Mr. Edison, is very much like America, and its continents and towns are much like. Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, are all alike, although Rome perhaps is a little different" However, on that point Mr. Edison was cautious, for he had not visited Italy. He pleased the correspondent of the "Stampa" by assuring him that European journalists were more serious than American—and less easy to take in. Mr. Edison is sceptical as to the future of aviation. "I have not much confidence," he said, "in the future of aeroplanes. The records of your airmen remind me of the feats of acrobats. The air problem has not been solved, and it is not near to being solved in my opinion. Everything must be begun again on a different basis and with different views."

AUTHORITY ON OLD LONDON.

Dr. R. R. Sharpe, whose Letter Book K of the Letter Books preserved in the archives of the Corporation—an invaluable series of records which throw a vivid light on the history not only of London, but of the country in general, in the Middle Ages—was published recently is the Record Clerk of the Guildhall Authority, and is known as one of the most erudite scholars in the fascinating study of Old London. During the upwards of thirty years he has held the office he has been responsible for the compilation of a number of volumes which illustrate the growth of the civic constitution, and show how prominent a part the City Fathers played in former days in the government of the country. Dr. Sharpe was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and subsequently went with a scholarship to St. John's College, Oxford, obtaining, among other distinctions the Dr. Andrews Civil Law Scholarship. He grounded in research work as a senior assistant in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum, and migrated in 1876 to the Guildhall on the City Fathers realising the value of their records, and determining on the publication of the more important.

GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.

Recently was the fortieth anniversary of the great fire of Chicago. This disaster, which consumed practically the whole of the business section of the city, is now known to have been largely due to an error of judgment on the part of the authorities. The fire started through the kicking over of a lamp by a cow, in the most lawless part of Chicago—a region which through its numerous underground passages, provided criminals with a safe shelter from the police. The outbreak seemed to the city authorities a blessing in disguise, and the word was quietly passed to the firemen to make a "bluff" fight until the "dive district" had been wiped out. Unfortunately there arose a strong wind, the water supply failed, and before the engines could be taken back to their houses nearly 200 million dollars' worth of property had been destroyed.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MORALITY AND "SUMURUN."

Imagination is, I think, says a critic in the "World" of mail week, the food for which our age principally hungers. Without it, our anchorage in this port of storms must prove a weary waiting-time indeed; but in proportion as we infuse it into our tales, our poems, our pictures, and our dramas, our senses will be purified and refined. Those who agree, then, that the purification and refinement of the senses is the highest aim of Art will welcome the production of "Sumurun" at the Savoy. Professor Reinhardt's wordless play from the "Arabian Nights" has, of course, been seen before, at the Coliseum; but there it was presented in a necessarily cramped and imperfectly-balanced edition. At the Savoy each incident resumes its just relation to the whole, accumulating to a climax which now falls lest precipitately, but with far greater weight. To behold this living illuminated page, rich in texture and fragrant of aloes, myrrh, and cassia, is to become a child once more, open-mouthed with wondering conviction—to recapture for a few hours the fine old innocent belief in fairy tales of mystery and imagination. What is the secret of this convincement? Not, I think, the magnificent barbarism of Fraulein Konstantin as the sensual slave dancer or the stupendous power of Herr Herzfeld as the Hunchback; not the Oriental splendour and profusion of colour in costume and scene; not Herr Hollaender's stirring music. All these, it is true, contribute, but what finally persuades the mind beyond possibility of doubt is the hot flame of passion that riots through the pantomime. The stars, directing the courses of mankind, burn desire and the yellow moon is hysterical with love. Professor Reinhardt does not mince matters, any more than our mothers minced matters when they told us Jack climbed the beanstalk. And his wisdom is incontestable. I have not infrequently heard the criticism of immorality levelled against certain passages in "Sumurun"—and heard with wonder "Sumurun" is an entirely objective spectacle. It makes no personal appeal. The slave-girl performs a species of phallic dance in the Hunchback's theatre for the delectation of the Hunchback's audience. It could no more affect the man in the stalls than a perusal of the history of the Restoration. But if the same dance were to be performed as a separate turn in a London music-hall to-day, with the object of arousing the excitability of the music-hall audience, then an outcry would be fully justified. As soon as the performer begins to make personal appeal to the audience, as does a petticoat-dancer in a musical comedy, the possibility of harm creeps in. Of course it may be urged that while the normal visitor remains unaffected, others of baser mind will find out the objectionable, no matter how objective the performance. But some men will discover the objectionable in anything. Not long ago—this is no fiction—I argued with a man who declared himself one of a number who had been attracted to "Peter Pan" by the spectacle of the "lost boys" in nightdresses! But I deny that he was harmed by it—he was beyond that—or that because he exists Mr. Barrie's work of art should be in any respect "bowdlerised"! As I have said, certain people will find ridiculous and appalling meanings in anything. They are not worth considering. For if we begin by exercising ourselves over them, we shall end by shutting up all our places of entertainment, forbidding all social gatherings, and fearing even to speak lest we should be wilfully misunderstood.

CUPID AND COMMONSENSE.

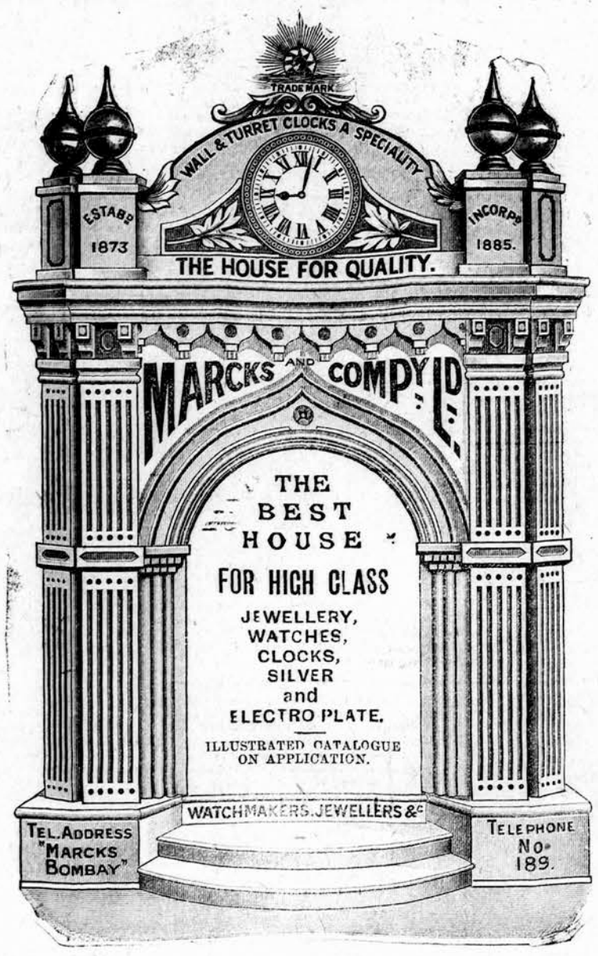
It came as a surprise to find that Mr. Arnold Bennett had stooped to the trivial without attempting to raise it to the plane of the important. That he would prove entertaining we had anticipated with a confidence events justified. But who suspected that the author of "Clayhanger" and "Hilda Lessways," would appear in the guise of a gay trifler, an ephemeral butterfly, a purveyor of puffballs, Maughamanised almost into giving the public what it wanted! Not I, for one; and, ethics apart—ignoring (I mean) the question of the commendability or condemnability of Maughamanising Bennett—I must confess that "The Honeymoon" is not quite worthy of its author. Nevertheless, it entertains, and the dialogue, on which the play rests entirely for support, is so witty and full of point that an evening at the Royalty cannot fail to bring a fair measure of pleasure. True, Mr. Bennett who is always "au courant" and sometimes a little more, gains many of his laughs by the sheer brute force of up-to-dateness—references to Balfour, Paderewski, the German Emperor, Lloyd George, and others. But his flashes are often so brilliant and so penetrating that you readily forgive the plot for being inconsiderable and the characterisation for being unconsidered. To do Mr. Bennett justice, I think that a certain purpose, obscured by blurriness of treatment, lies behind the superficiality of "The Honeymoon." I trust so. For unless my interpretation be correct, it is almost impossible to excuse the forced denouement of the final act. "The Honeymoon" is another play about Cupid and commonsense, and Mr. Bennett's purpose is to demonstrate their incompatibility. We begin with Flora and Cedric, three hours past the altar. Their marriage (they say) is to be something more than a jar of honey. They will be commonsensible; they will thrash out squarely whatever problems they may have to face. The next minute one turns up.

AVIATION INTRODUCED.

A German aviator is coming over for a prize flight—Snowdon and £10,000. Cedric, being the foremost airman in England, declares that he must forestall his rival. But that will cut into the honeymoon. And hence emerges the "vexata questio." Is it to be aeroplane or Flora? Commonsense leads to altercation and Flora's people find her lachrymose. They have followed the couple to tell them the distressing news that they were married by a sham curate. In the second act Flora breaks off the engagement, thanking the stars for her lucky escape. Cedric offers to yield; but he remains unconvinced and this will not do for Flora, who hears in this first dissonance of principle a life of discord. Then comes the startling "denouement." Cedric gets wind that the German is not coming over after all and approaches Flora. He has pondered deeply, he declares, and been convinced (a course of action with which this pricking of the German bubble has no real connection, inasmuch, as once he had already offered to give way, a lie with respect to his actual convictions would remain unaffected by the German's coming or going). Now Flora, too, has heard about the German and knows that Cedric has heard. So she asks him point-blank if the news has not reached him, whereon he gives her the denial direct. Flora reflects. He must indeed love her if, in order to win her, he is willing to sacrifice his honour! So, because he places his aeroplane first, his Flora second, and his honour third, instead of placing his honour first, his Flora second, and his aeroplane third—she consents once more to marriage. Apparently ridiculous yet hark back for a moment to Mr. Bennett's purpose of demonstrating the incompatibility of Cupid and commonsense. Clearly (if there is no incompatibility between Mr. Benett and commonsense) Flora is only employing sophistry. She is so deeply in love that she would marry Cedric if he were far worse than hypocrite and liar. The error of treatment lies in the fact that, until this moment, we are given no hint that Cupid is still strong in Flora and is only being suppressed in the endeavour to be commonsensible. There is some clever acting. Miss Marie Tempest gives a most polished performance of Flora. She can express more by one inarticulate noise in her throat than most actresses with the aid of the most eloquent language. Mr. Graham Browne's Cedric is less satisfactor,—a confused, rather careless performance, lacking in unity; but Mr. Dennis Eadie as the sham curate is a supreme delight. His single scene provides the finest flavour of the evening. A word of praise is due, too, to Mr. Dion Boucicault (looking a little out-of-date in spindly whiskers) and Miss Kate Serjeantsen (looking like a superior magazine illustration), who give intelligent performances of Flora's father and mother.

FRENCH PLAYS IN LONDON.

The favourable reception accorded last summer to the inaugural season of Frenchplays at the Little-French Theatre in Pembroff gardens has led to the engagement, for the first time in this country, of Louis Tuno, the impersonator of leading roles at the Grand Guignol Theatre, who appeared at the Little French Theatre with other distinguished French artist, on the opening night of the forthcoming season. Tuesday, October 24, Mons. Tuno has created quite a sensation lately during his appearances with Madame Sylvain, of the Comedie Francaise in a repertory of classical plays, and associated with him at the Little French Theatre are the talented young French actress Mlle. Yvette Bariel, of the Nouveautes and the Theatre Michel; Mlle. Rashel Behrend, M. Demorange, Mlle. Yvaus, and others.



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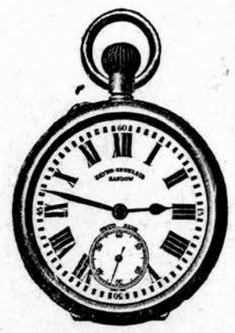

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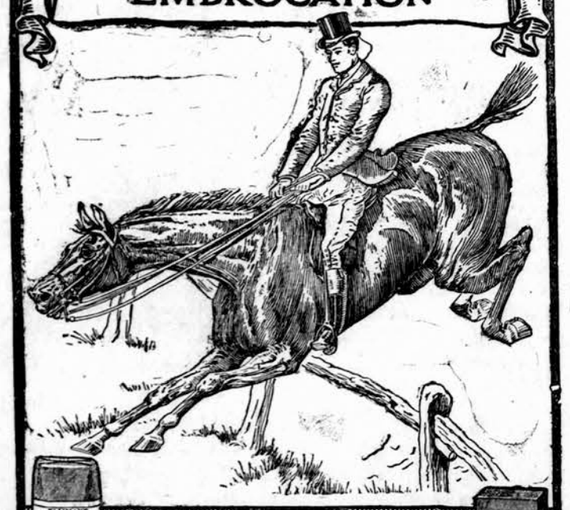

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